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17 SEPTEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS DISMISSED, APPOINTED

MB241011 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, today signed 11 decrees dismissing and appointing deputy provincial commissioners of seven provinces of the country.

According, the deputy provincial commissioners of Uige, (Carvalho Vundu) and (Jorge Paulo de Castro), have been relived from their posts, and are replaced by Silva Neto and (Kapelo Benge).

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also relieved Maravilha Daniel Bengo from the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Moxico and appointed Francisco Antonio Rei to the post.

Cristovao Francisco da Cunha ceased to be deputy provincial commissioner of Malanje, having been transferred to Luanda Province to exercise the same post, replacing one of the two deputy provincial commissioners of Luanda relieved from the post by the president of the republic on 9 June.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also appointed Melo Antonio Pinto as the deputy provincial commissioner of Bie, Manuel Francisco as the deputy provincial commissioner of Benguela, and Albertina Teresa Jose as the deputy provincial commissioner of Cunene.

/9604
CSO: 3400/491

OFFICIAL URGES CUNENE POPULATION TO SUPPORT MPLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Leonel Liborio]

[Text] Lubango--The Party Central Committee's secretary for administration and finance, Jacinto Chipopa, said yesterday that international imperialism's direct threats against our country and growing interference in the internal affairs of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] are becoming an ever-increasing danger and are part of the attempt to destabilize the RPA politically, economically, and militarily.

Jacinto Chipopa, who was speaking in Castanheira de Pera, the temporary capital of heroic Cunene Province, at a rally to enlighten the inhabitants and make them aware of the economic-financial situation being experienced by the country as a result of the sudden drop in oil prices, also recalled the Party Political Bureau's resolution on alerting the entire population to the need to face up to the situation.

He also said that the situation has been jeopardizing fulfillment of a few plans approved at the second party congress. He emphasized: "We are selling our petroleum at half the price we were getting a few months ago. This necessarily entails a revision of our foreign exchange budget."

In that context, he urged the inhabitants to implement, unhesitatingly and sincerely, the Political Bureau's directive ordering austerity in spending, strict control of foreign exchange expenditures, and a temporary suspension of expenditures for travel on government service and by cultural and sports delegations and for training courses abroad except with authorization from above.

Jacinto Chipopa made it a point to recall that because of the economic-financial situation being experienced by the country, the Political Bureau had ordered a temporary suspension of transfers of funds to the population, including monthly family allotments, and of the import plan for the current year, excluding only the importation of priority goods that are absolutely essential to the life of the inhabitants.

"This necessarily means that with the drop in a number of imports, we will have to experience a few difficulties," he pointed out, and he emphasized that "we must not rely solely on imported products.

"Cunene Province is well known for its abundant resources in livestock and also in agriculture. Despite the criminal actions that the South African racists have been carrying out against the inhabitants of this province, we have noted the militant good will of the inhabitants of this province in their commitment to production."

In that connection, he urged the inhabitants of Cunene Province to take better care of their cattle, goats, and pigs so as to increase the production of meat and milk and to place in operation the sausage-producing units that exist in the province.

He also drew the attention of the inhabitants to the need to increase their production of feed sorghum, "massanga," corn, and potatoes for the market in order to meet the needs of the province and the country.

The current international political situation, especially in southern Africa, also occupied an important place in the speech by the Party Central Committee's secretary for administration and finance. He emphasized that in order to unleash the policy of state terrorism controlled by international imperialism's most reactionary circles, the South African racist regime was aiming at a fresh outbreak of the direct military operations carried out against Angola by racist South Africa and at the supplying of support in many forms to UNITA's puppet gangs.

"The political and diplomatic pressures of all kinds that are reflected in the futile attempt to promote the image of the renegade Savimbi so as to include his puppet group in the solution to southern Africa's problems are also among the maneuvers being used by international imperialism," said the member of the Party Central Committee.

During the rally, the Party Central Committee's secretary for administration and finance introduced the party's Cunene Provincial Committee, which had been elected shortly before at the Third Party Provincial Conference. The party's provincial leadership for Cunene Province will guide the province until the fourth conference. It has 31 members and is headed by Pedro Mutinde, member of the Party Central Committee.

11798
CSO: 3442/286

NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES MGPA'S SUCCESSES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Jose Condesse de Carvalho, commanding officer of the People's Navy of Angola, by O. Goncalves and E. Silva]

[Excerpts] The commanding officer of the People's Navy of Angola [MGPA], Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Jose Condesse de Carvalho "Toca," who is a member of the Party Central Committee, said yesterday that "one of our greatest successes has been in the field of personnel training, not only culturally but also from the technical-military and politicoideological standpoints."

Discussing the establishment of the MGPA, Lt Col "Toca" said that the first steps toward training that branch of the service were taken even before our independence, when a group of fighters was sent to the Soviet Union in 1970 for 3 years of naval study, the objective being to supply materiel and weapons to the guerrilla fighters, chiefly those in the 1st Politicomilitary Region, who were isolated and surrounded by the colonial army.

The situation at that time was very bad, however, because of the lack of weapons and equipment and poor mastery of the various naval specialties. We therefore had to start from scratch in 1975. The commanding officer of the MGPA continued: "But by 1976, our Navy was already supporting our Army by transporting and unloading troops and war materiel on the country's northern coast during the operations for driving the UPA [Union of Angolan Peoples]-FNLA forces, mercenaries, and other forces from the north out of the country."

Lt Col "Toca" said: "Today we have bases all along our coast, we have the MGPA Command and General Staff organized, and, despite a few limitations that are chiefly objective in nature, this branch of the Armed Forces has been fulfilling its role reasonably well."

The MGPA has also made progress in the disciplinary area, "thanks to an entire range of broad activities aimed at politicoideological and military education that we have been administering throughout these 10 years," said the commanding officer of the Navy, who asserted: "Our men are disciplined."

He said, however, that "a Navy equal to our needs is quite difficult to build." The result is that "the activity we have been engaging in is more or less in keeping with the level of investment in this branch of the service." He felt, however, that "the MGPA's role in the context of our Armed Forces is worth noting," since "we have men trained to carry out satisfactorily... the missions assigned to us."

The People's Navy of Angola has made "clear progress" in the field of party organizational and operational activity, according to the commanding officer, who said that "because of the progress we are making, we believe that we will soon be one of the sectors in the country with the best organized and most functional party."

Concerning the MGPA's prospects, Lt Col "Toca" said that "in the face of the aggression being directed at the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] by way of the sea, we will necessarily have to equip ourselves better from the standpoint of technical resources for combat." This, he said, "will mean redoubled efforts in the areas of personnel training and organization."

He also said that "an ever-present mission will be activities for operational combat training and political training... to ensure that we possess a capability and a level of combat readiness that will make our people proud."

Also with reference to the MGPA's prospects, he said that there would continue to be "activities aimed at strengthening the party's leading role in the People's Navy of Angola."

11798
CSO: 3442/286

ROBERTO DE ALMEIDA SPEAKS AT CUBA'S MONCADA ANNIVERSARY FUNCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The storming of Moncada Barracks by Fidel Castro and his comrades 33 years ago "marked the beginning of the heroic feat that was to result in the victory of the revolution on 1 January 1959, with the decisive phase of the 'Gramma' landing and the events in the Sierra Maestra and the Bay of Pigs, subsequently continued in Kifangondo, Keve, Ebo, and Cangamba, up until our time."

These remarks were made yesterday by the party's Central Committee secretary for the ideological area, Roberto de Almeida, a member of the Politburo, at the politico-cultural ceremony highlighting the commemoration in Angola of the 33rd anniversary of that heroic act, held at the Karl Marx Cinema in Luanda.

Roberto de Almeida, who spoke on behalf of the party's Central Committee, also said that "the flame of Moncada spread to revolutionary Angola, and was marked by heroic deeds," in the blood of our people's beloved sons, just as it had already been shown in the courage of other Cuban heroes, in a feat later taken up by internationalist combatants, "whose blood helped to consolidate the independence of the People's Republic of Angola."

That leader remarked, in addition, that, "The repercussions of 26 July in Cuba were reiterated 8 years later on the morning of 4 February 1961, when a group of determined patriots, under the guidance of the MPLA, imitated the example of the Cuban revolutionaries, and stormed the citadels of Portuguese colonialism."

The secretary of the Central Committee for the ideological area also commented on the situation currently being experienced in the southern part of our continent. In this connection, he noted that, in this area, the imperialists are currently engaged in a supreme battle in the defense of their strategic interests and for the survival of "apartheid," and thus the peoples of Namibia and South Africa are still being denied the most fundamental rights.

He did not fail to mention the obstacles raised by Pretoria's racist regime to the implementation of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council, using for this purpose the pretext of the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in the People's Republic of Angola.

With regard to this issue, he claimed that the imperialists have no right to decide on what is happening in Angola, and that "the Angolan people have a single response to such provocation: we are sovereign in our right to choose our friends, we are sovereign in our right to make decisions concerning our enemies," concluding that "only the Angolan people and no one else" can decide on the presence of Cuban internationalists on our territory.

He stressed in particular that, "So long as the occupation of Namibia continues, so long as 'apartheid' is not abolished, the internationalist forces will remain in Angola to help consolidate our independence and to preserve the dignity of independent Africa," and also "so that Africa will not become an immense tribal homeland, subjected to neocolonialism and in the orbit of Pretoria's racist regime."

The 26 July politico-cultural ceremony was attended by members of the party's Central Committee, including Bornito de Sousa and Irene Neto, the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Angola, Roberto Cruz, as well as the vice president of LAASP, Joao Ailonda.

Also in attendance were members of our country's government, representatives from the JMPLA-Party Youth and the mass organizations, as well as representatives from the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola.

Another speaker at the event was the Cuban Embassy's charge d'affaires, Roberto Cruz, who gave a brief account of the Cuban people's struggle for liberation, stressing the figure of Cuba's national hero, Jose Marti, as well as the fighting spirit of the centennial generation, the name given to the group led by Fidel Castro which attacked Moncada Barracks during the year marking the 100th anniversary of that patriotic fighter's birth.

Concerning the importance of Moncada, Roberto Cruz said that, without that historic act, there would have been no "Granma," nor liberation struggle, much less the liberation achieved in 1959.

The second part of the ceremony was marked by a cultural-musical performance in which both Angolan and Cuban artists participated, performing works from their repertory.

2909
CSO: 3442/298

SONANGOL TERMINAL PROJECTS IN LOBITO CONTINUE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Lobito--The construction work on the SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] "stocking" terminal that is being built in Lobito by the Italian firm, CBIB, is progressing at an accelerated pace, and its termination is anticipated during the second quarter of 1987, as ANGOP was told by an authorized source.

The project, valued at nearly $40 million (1 dollar is equivalent to about 30 kwanzas), will include during its first phase 15 storage tanks with a capacity to store 52,500 cubic meters of fuel and lubricants.

Meanwhile, the Italian company, CBIB, contracted with two subcontractors which are also Italian: ASTALDI, to execute the civil construction work, and IENFA, for the mechanical part, painting, and instrumentation.

The Italian technicians, together with the Angolan workers, have not spared any efforts to complete the project within the anticipated time.

It should be noted that the provincial commissar of Benguela, Maj Joao Lourenco, recently visited the project, where he was given an explanation from its officials, who guaranteed that the enterprise would be turned over to the Angolan authorities during the second quarter of 1987.

2909
CSO: 3442/293

LACK OF EQUIPMENT HAMPERS ROAD REPAIR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Lubango--"The provincial directorate of engineering projects in Huila Province contributed the sum of 26 million kwanzas to the OGE [General State Budget] during the first half of this year," as JORNAL DE ANGOLA learned from the director of the enterprise, Joao Carlos Guerra.

That provincial directorate, which bears the responsibility for the repair and rehabilitation of roads, is facing serious problems with regard to its technical material supplies.

According to Joao Guerra, the roads are running the risk of being impassible, owing to the lack of equipment, which has been exacerbated by the intense rainfall. However, according to estimates made by Joao Guerra, "Since the rain for this season of the year has already stopped, it is time to undertake the repair of the roads."

The provincial director of engineering projects explained that the activities carried out last year consisted for the most part of filling in holes with selected dirt, for lack of cement. He noted: "This work is routine, because the dirt cannot withstand the rain that has fallen heavily, compounded by the excessive traffic that the roads must bear."

In the area of equipment, Joao Guerra expressed the view that, "The situation is disturbing, because it is difficult to undertake repair projects on roads far from the city; because we have only four vehicles (which are constantly breaking down), and a small number of machines, which hampers the effort for inspection and control."

However, he stressed that the DNOE [National Directorate of Engineering Projects] has a fleet of 13 vehicles and 11 machines that have been at a standstill for some time, for lack of spare parts. Joao Guerra explained: "To meet the requirements that the work demands it would be necessary to have 12 brigades provided with three machines, four dump trucks, two water tanks, and a vibrator cylinder, rather than what the enterprise has currently."

JORNAL DE ANGOLA also learned that, for the total repair of the roads, the DNOE would have to use 1,500 tons of cement per year, but, according to its director, "Not even half that amount is used, although the situation improved during the first half of this year, when the DNOE received nearly 17 tons."

During the rainy season, the traffic on the Serra de Leba road was halted on several occasions because of rock slides along that section. To correct this situation, a brigade consisting of 28 workers has been detailed to the site, where it is blasting rock with dynamite so as to put a stop to that situation.

Joao Guerra reported that the only difficulty being encountered by this brigade is the lack of specific machines for loading rocks; a problem that is combined with the poor conditions with respect to sleeping quarters, warm clothing, boots, and food, because the temperature in this province is changeable.

In addition to this task, the DNOE has started repairing the bridge located between the municipalities of Caconda and Caluquembe. Last year, over 10 primitive bridges were rebuilt, in turn, and work of this type of continuing at present.

After requesting aid from the Internal Trade Ministry's provincial agencies in the area of food supplies for the brigades detailed to locations far from the city, Joao Guerra remarked: "Efforts are still being made to overcome the existing difficulties."

2909
CSO: 3442/298

BRIEFS

OFFICERS SCHOOL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY--Huambo--The 10th anniversary of the Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officers School was celebrated at the school facilities the day before yesterday during a ceremony presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Marques Monakapui "Bassovava," member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and chairman of the Military Council of the 4th Politicomilitary Region. During the ceremony, the chairman of the 4th Politicomilitary Region praised the role of personnel training in the Armed Forces, emphasizing that "officers trained here have been proving the value of the knowledge acquired here by their military actions, which can be summed up as the aiming of blows at the puppets in the pay of Pretoria and at the South African racists themselves." The ceremony was attended by Antonio Manuel Fernandes "Maiombe," deputy provincial commissioner for defense, and Major Chikanha, the region's politicomilitary commissioner. The OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], and the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth sent messages expressing their desire to struggle alongside our FAPLA fighters to eliminate the dregs of the Angolan nation, the puppet gangs in the pay of Pretoria. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 86 p 3] 11798

FAPLA POLITICAL SEMINAR--FAPLA's first political seminar in Huambo began yesterday in the conference room of the 4th Politicomilitary Region. The opening ceremony was presided over by Captain Gugu as the representative of Major Tchicanha, political commissioner of that military region. The purpose of the seminar, which will be devoted to the motto "under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party, let us strengthen defense, vigilance, organization, and discipline in 1986," is to provide its participants with political knowledge and strengthen organization within the Armed Forces with a view to winning more and more victories over imperialism and its lackeys and defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PPA [People's Republic of Angola]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 86 p 3] 11798

SAVIMBI THREAT AGAINST ZAMBIA--Within its policy of destabilization of southern Africa, South Africa has named Zambia as the third principal target after Angola and Mozambique. According to ANGOP, Pretoria authorities recently have incited Angolan armed bandits to carry out bandit actions inside that African country--a thing which was openly admitted by the ring-leader of Angolan traitors. Addressing some Western journalists, the leader of the Angolan reactionary group said that they had already received all the aid they had asked for from President Ronald Reagan and South Africa and threatened to invade Zambia if the Lusaka government did not renounce its support for the People's Republic of Angola. Observers believe that UNITA could carry out its actions in Zambia even before the end of this month to carry out South Africa's intention to create an image of insecurity for the heads of state and government who will be attending the Nonaligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Aug 86] /9604

TEXPRO FIGURES--During 1985, Texaco Oil of Angola (TEXPRO), a limited liability corporation, accrued profits amounting to 181,472,951.00 kwanzas, from sales to the Luanda refinery and exports. According to a report from TEXPRO's board of administration published in the Journal of the Republic, during the aforementioned period this company sold 1,446,516 barrels of oil to the Luanda refinery, totaling 579,960,656.00 kwanzas, and exported nearly 397,868 barrels, valued at 871,639,959.00 kwanzas. As the report indicates, last year, TEXPRO, which holds 16.33 percent of the land area of the Fina-Sonangol-Texaco association, was assigned a quota of 1,830,813 barrels; a figure representing a 0.6 percent reduction from 1984. As for the operations carried out, the report states that six drillings were made, which resulted in the completion of five development wells as producing wells. Moreover, TEXPRO's balance sheet as of 31 December 1985 discloses that, on that date, the amount of investment under way was 46,409,557.00 kwanzas, as opposed to 83,839,301.00 kwanzas at the beginning of the year. At the present time, the company's capital stock is valued at 113,705,039.00 kwanzas. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 86 p 12] 2909

CSO: 3442/293

COMMENTARY DEFENDS PRINCIPLED, PRAGMATIC FOREIGN POLICY

MB221723 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Namibia, the government of Botswana sees the need to restate the philosophy behind its time-honored foreign policy.

A dignified policy must be rooted in an unshakeable national philosophy. One of the most important tenets of our foreign policy is principle as opposed to expediency. What this means is that we do not react to issues on the basis of sheer emotion or empty populist tendencies. That can be dangerous.

Our reactions to international issues must be seen to be consistent with the fundamental aspects of our foreign policy and not contradict it. Our foreign policy can in many respects, therefore, be predictable, although it still has the capacity to be dynamic.

The government does not condemn those who have chosen to follow foreign policies different from ours, neither does it expect them to condemn us for scrupulously following our own policies. Despite this lucid justification for our foreign policy, there are still many people, organisations and governments who are mystified and perplexed by our foreign policy.

For instance, our decision on the Commonwealth games and on the issue of sanctions has caused mild hysteria in some quarters, both within and outside Botswana. Some sections of the private press in Botswana have joined hands with some political sloganists in labelling the country one way or the other as neutral, unsympathetic, ambiguous, timid, and contradictory in its stand on these issues.

As an open democracy, this government accepts constructive criticism, but criticism based on selfishness and the fulfillment of narrow political interest, which does not take into account the general well-being of this nation, must be dismissed with the contempt it deserves.

The survival of this nation is of paramount importance in the formulation of any policy. After all, self-preservation is the first law of nature. We are satisfied that our foreign policy on these issues is clear enough to be appreciated by an average Batswana, who is, after all, the pillar of this government in terms of the power of his vote.

Armchair critics of our foreign policy want us to do what they think is correct. The government takes a number of relevant variables into account in arriving at any foreign policy. Our foreign policy should be as it is: principled and pragmatic, and having the best interests of Batswana at heart.

We cannot pretend to be what we are not simply to meet the demands of those with fertile imaginations. That is hypocrisy.

/9604
CSO: 3400/491

BRIEFS

COUNTRY TO OPERATE OWN RAILROAD--Botswana is to begin running its own railways system next year when the National Railway of Zimbabwe, the NRZ, ceases operation in that country. The minister of transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, said this at a news conference in Harare today after meeting the Botswana Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard. Mr Blackbeard is in Zimbabwe for talks with Comrade Ushewokunze on preparatory arrangements for Botswana to take over the running of the railways system in that country from the NRZ. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/491

EPLF APPEALS FOR AID TO FIGHT LOCUST THREAT

EA161235 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The EPLF has called on all concerned international organizations to cooperate in fighting the locust threat in Eritrea, a situation that also poses a threat to the whole region. In its call, made on 13th August, the EPLF stated that large numbers of locusts were breeding in various parts of Eritrea, particularly along the Red Sea coast. It said it would permit international organizations to carry out aerial spraying and other steps in Eritrea to destroy the locusts threatening central, eastern, and the Horn of Africa, and appealed to them to apply these measures immediately. It warned that the locust threat, coming in the wake of years of persistent drought, could wreak havoc on all crops.

The EPLF said the authorities concerned, particularly the Addis Ababa government, had ignored the locust threat facing Eritrea. It said the Ethiopian Government had taken no steps to eliminate the danger. It recalled that thousands had starved to death because the Dergue government had rejected the EPLF's cease-fire offer toward the end of 1984 during a period of similar problems, a cease-fire called to allow aid to reach the drought victims.

The EPLF stated that for its part it was taking steps in cooperation with the Eritrean relief agency, such as spraying and other measures using vehicles and men on foot. Even though it is using effective chemicals, the methods employed and the finances at its disposal were very limited in relations to the immensity of the problem, and were therefore inadequate. It called on concerned organizations to take the necessary steps immediately.

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EXECUTION OF OPPONENTS COST PRESIDENT VIEIRA NOBEL PRIZE

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 29 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Antonio Maria Zorro]

[Text] A future Nobel Peace Prize has been lost. It died "in embryo" with the shots that killed 6 of the potential winner's 12 compatriots who had been sentenced to death by the Military Court of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. If the execution of those prisoners had not raised a barrier against the torrent of requests for leniency, Joao Bernardo Vieira, better known as "Nino," would have seen his fame as a humanist consolidated, convinced all good democratic souls of his neutralism, and wound up rewarded in the same way as Desmond Tutu.

By sending six of his political opponents to face the firing squad, "Nino" has automatically renounced the Nobel Peace Prize, which sooner or later would have awaited him in nebulous Scandinavia. That is the only explanation for the displeasure caused in the Nordic countries by news of the executions in Bissau--the fact that the possibility of another Nobel prize winner from the Third World has been lost. That is the only reason--not, as was said, because the Nordic countries are particularly sensitive to the question of human rights. If they really were, they would already have severed relations with half the world; they would, at the very least, have stopped supporting regimes for which human rights do not exist and have never existed.

That reaction by the Nordic countries--and by others which are not Nordic but in which nonsense and hypocrisy also prevail--must have been quite puzzling to the man who is still chairman of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau. "Nino" Vieira does in fact have reason to wonder at the fuss being made about this case, especially when Amnesty International has just released its figures on the number of death sentences carried out in a total of 44 countries during 1985: there were no fewer than 1,125 executions. Not counting unofficial executions, obviously.

Illusions Destroyed

"Nino" is probably wondering why they are censuring him--why they are refusing to receive his special envoys, why they are withdrawing aid to him, and why a

bishop is predicting that he will suffer the same fate as Paulo Correia and the others who were executed--when there is silence concerning the executions in Angola and Mozambique and the death sentences meted out in the Soviet Union and China for economic crimes, in Iran to punish adultery, or in Iraq to repress the falsification of passports. But "Nino" may find it easier to understand the reaction he has unleashed if he keeps two things in mind.

In the first place, the illusions concerning him and his regime that were created in Portugal and other countries, but above all in Portugal, have dissipated because of relationships that have continued.

It was easy to believe that "Nino" was innocent of the slaughter engaged in by his predecessor when he was commander in chief of the Armed Forces, prime minister, and the regime's "number two" man. It was easy to feel that "Nino" was governing his country in accordance with the promises of justice, progress, and honesty that he had made after taking power, and it was easy to imagine that "Nino" had the general support of the various ethnic groups and, moreover, that he could operate free of secret pressure.

The successive cabinet purges carried out by "Nino" on the pretext of plots against state security, the case of Saude Maria, the worsening economic deterioration, the increase in corruption, the influence of the Sovietized Iafai Camara, and the significant continued presence of Communist Vasco Cabral (of the Portuguese CP) in a key spot on the PAIGC Central Committee (even though he was denounced as a conspirator and held under arrest for a few days)--all of that should have been duly assessed. But since this was not done when it should have been, the myth of the humanist "Nino" was allowed to grow until now, when it has been shattered by a firing squad's bullets. The anti-"Nino" reaction is, first of all, the reaction by someone who has lost a myth in which it was pleasant to believe.

Unknown Factor

In the second place, "Nino" committed the political error of forgiving his predecessor Luis Cabral, sparing his life, and letting him go free. But Luis Cabral and his friends did not forgive "Nino." The process of the "October conspiracy" gave them an excellent opportunity to create an uproar.

Comfortably settled in Portugal, the former president of Guinea-Bissau is trying to collect every possible dividend from the execution of Paulo Correia and the latter's comrades, an execution he describes as "barbarous murder." He is now acknowledging in public the possibility that he will return to Bissau--and reassume power. And judging from the hearing the criminal Luis Cabral has gained in certain sectors of the mass media, his gamble may pay off, even though the murders committed while he was president were much more numerous and much more barbarous than those that can now be charged against "Nino" Vieira.

All Luis Cabral needs is a green light from the USSR. For the present, Moscow does not seem to have any settled ideas about the Guinea-Bissau hornet's nest. Speaking through Cuba, Sovietism has now reaffirmed its support of "Nino," but

the USSR itself has been hesitant about committing itself to a regime whose days, to all appearances, are numbered.

Meanwhile, "Nino" is in Addis Ababa for the OAU's 40th summit meeting. That is quite a risky excursion on his part, considering that it has now become a habit of young African republics to overthrow their chiefs of state precisely while the latter are traveling abroad.

11798
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INCREASING REPRESSION BY VIEIRA REGIME EXPLORED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 86 p 23

[Article by Xavier de Lemos; first paragraph is TEMPO introduction]

[Text] Difficult living conditions in Guinea-Bissau, where food and energy are in short supply, and discontent and dissension among the people, the existence of which is irrefutably proven by the recent executions, make it obvious that "Nino" Vieira's regime, which is being increasingly criticized both inside and outside the country, must change course quickly.

Can it be that the nighttime vigil held at the residence of Guinea-Bissau's ambassador in Lisbon a few days ago to protest the execution of six freedom fighters in that country will meet with a response from the Council of State and, especially, President Joao Bernardo Vieira? That is the question presenting itself at this moment, as the chorus of protests that was raised just about everywhere against the Bissau government's decision still rings in our ears.

One thing is certain: Senegal and Portugal are currently the adopted homelands of thousands of Guinea-Bissau nationals distressed by what is happening in their country.

The fact is that there had never been emigration previously from Guinea-Bissau. There were students in Portugal, but that was all. The current surge of emigration from Guinea-Bissau is alarming. It means that repression and the policy now being pursued there—to which these executions bear terrible testimony—are disrupting the unity of Guinea-Bissau's people and creating more and more potential enemies of "Nino" Vieira's regime.

One former fighter from Guinea-Bissau says bitterly: "We carried on a long struggle for liberation. That period of warfare saw the promulgation of a law on military justice which remained in effect through the early years of independence. But this does not justify enforcement of that same law through all these years of peace. The latest constitution to be presented to the people of Guinea-Bissau—it was approved by the People's National Assembly, incidentally—provided that cases of treason could be punished with the maximum penalty provided by that law. The maximum penalty provided by the

first law on military justice was the death penalty, but it is indisputable that that aspect of the matter was to be reviewed at the first opportunity. All the same, I do not feel that the fact that a group of fighters--a group of citizens--holds an opinion contrary to that held by the government makes it a group of traitors."

Guinea-Bissau is currently experiencing gloomy times, with various kinds of difficulties ranging from food supplies to energy and from health to education. It is depending more and more on foreign aid, and since it lacks the strength to find means enabling it to establish international cooperation agreements valid to both parties, it is being placed almost in the position of a beggar.

According to the thinking of Amilcar Cabral, cooperation must be a valid thing for both parties. If it is not, it becomes charity, and charity never made anyone happy.

In the meantime, a group of six fighters has been condemned to death following the death in prison, under "very mysterious" circumstances, of six other individuals, all of whom were liberation fighters. Other fighters have disappeared, and their families do not know where they are. A large number of people have been given prison terms, while there is another group which has been sent to Carache Island without trial.

All of this has surprised international public opinion, and we feel that it explains what makes President "Nino" Vieira run and what his fears are.

It seems, then, that the men behind the coup d'etat in 1980, who were not joined until later by Paulo Correia and a few other military men, are still trying 6 years later to justify the act that deposed Luis Cabral.

And in attempting that justification, perhaps they have not felt a concern--or have relegated it to the background--to solve the problems with which the country is struggling. Those problems include matters related to the supply even of basic food items, the problem of living up to responsibilities assumed on the international level, and the total absence of an effective state, with the resulting creation of a growing number of opponents to the regime whose opposition is due to their feeling that the country is deviating from the lines of force established by Amilcar Cabral and later instituted through the constitution.

We are therefore witnessing great discontent among the people of Guinea-Bissau. That discontent is reflected in the desperate actions which have characterized the Guinea-Bissau Government's conduct in recent times and which have culminated in the execution of such illustrious citizens as Paulo Correia, Viriato Pa, Pedro Ramos--who was a member of the Armed Forces General Staff and the government itself--and Branda Bandora, the courageous commander on the northern front who later became governor of Bafata.

Guinea-Bissau is a young country that achieved independence very recently and one with few known resources, but it started out well, judging from the

opinion held by many African politicians and by forces in Europe that take an interest in the process of development in Africa's new states. Guinea-Bissau has managed to survive the first few years of its independence despite all the difficulties entailed in such a phase for a country that experienced 11 years of war.

The former Portuguese colony in West Africa will therefore have to change course. And all of Guinea-Bissau's people without exception will be needed to turn it into the respected and dignified country it once was in the Free World's concert of nations.

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NATION'S DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN POWERS DESCRIBED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 2 Aug 86 pp 28R-29R

[Article by Jose A. Salvador]

[Text] "The coup d'etat took me by surprise. Absolutely by surprise," we were told by the former president of Guinea-Bissau, Luis Cabral, when he received us this week at his residence on the outskirts of Lisbon.

For nearly 6 years after being deposed by Nino Vieira, the current chief of state, Luis Cabral maintained a constant silence that was broken only by publication of his book on the establishment of the PAIGC and the war unleashed in Guinea against the Portuguese presence. He has now decided to express his opinion publicly so that, as he said to us, his silence would not be construed as complicity in the recent events in his country.

There is no resentment in his words, although one senses a feeling of some sorrow at what happened 5 years ago and at the events which have just put Guinea-Bissau on the front pages of the newspapers.

On 14 November 1980, the perpetrators of the coup d'etat accused Luis Cabral of committing murders and of importing into Guinea-Bissau a development model unsuited to the country's realities. To those accusations the rebels added Bissau's "subservience" to Cape Verde, thus challenging the entire process of unification that the party had been carrying out since it was founded. And today it is admitted, as Luis Cabral confirmed to us, that the assassination of Amilcar Cabral was related to the issue of unity between the two countries.

Any independent observer will admit that the divorce between Bissau and Praia has considerably diminished the influence of both countries in West Africa and seriouly harmed Guinea-Bissau's development. On that point, one need only compare reality in the two countries.

Cape Verde has ample supplies, manages its international aid reasonably well, enjoys a stable regime, and has no political prisoners. Guinea-Bissau is a country where everything is in short supply, it apparently has no development model to get it out of its serious economic situation, its jails are crammed

with political prisoners, and it has a permanently unstable regime that has undergone successive crises since the coup d'etat against Luis Cabral.

Grandiose Projects

Five years after Nino Vieira's coup d'etat, the first doubts concerning the intentions of the self-styled "readjustment movement" are appearing. Those doubts may have led to and formed the backdrop to the recent events in Bissau.

From the economic standpoint, it is undeniable that the situation in Guinea-Bissau now is incomparably more serious than it was in Luis Cabral's time.

The current crisis can be described briefly as one of uncontrolled inflation, gradual growth of the black market in foreign exchange and goods, a breakdown in supplies of food and energy for the public, a high foreign debt estimated at $270 million, and the Central Bank's lack of liquidity.

Guinea-Bissau may complain about the fact that international aid has been declining in recent years (a phenomenon that will continue primarily as a result of the country's current policy) and that the time has come to pay for the "economic mistakes" attributed to Luis Cabral's administration.

The former president continues to regard as correct the policy that he himself pursued in the economic field, and he defends the validity of two projects that aroused a blazing controversy after the coup. We are referring to the industrial complex in Cumere and the plant for producing automobiles of a well-known French make. Both projects have been abandoned.

In defending Cumere, Luis Cabral emphasized the circumstance that peanuts cannot be stored for a long period, a fact making it worthwhile to provide for their "industrial processing in Guinea-Bissau itself."

He said: "The plant made it possible to exploit peanuts. Once Europe discovered other oilseeds--sunflower, corn, and even soybeans--the price of peanuts dropped drastically in world markets. Since the Guinean peasant was used to growing peanuts, it was necessary to process them locally."

The investment totaled $23 million in funds from Guinea-Bissau, Saudi Arabia, and Belgium (today the plant would cost $40 million). It was the intention of those behind the project that the plant would produce crude peanut oil, oil for the inhabitants, soap, and feed for livestock.

Luis Cabral described the abandonment of Cumere as "criminal" and denied that the industrial complex "would have made Guinea-Bissau dependent on peanuts as its only crop."

He explained: "The plant could have used coconuts and cottonseed."

The former president also defended the automobile production unit, emphasizing that local activity would have provided 50 percent of the finished product and that the plant would have relied almost exclusively on local manpower.

Nino Vieira apparently has not abandoned the idea of grandiose projects. A large hotel unit is currently being built in Bissau with loans obtained on the international market at extremely high interest rates. Management of the hotel will be entrusted to a U.S. multinational hotel firm, but there is argument in Bissau over whether the country can absorb such a project when it currently cannot even operate the 24 September Hotel and the Grande Hotel efficiently.

Another current project that is being questioned because of its grandiose nature is the port of Bissau. Experts from the World Bank (which, along with the Arab Fund, provided the financing for its construction) are now questioning the validity of the undertaking, considering that it will exceed the country's needs and the requirements of port traffic.

Dependence on Others

Guinea-Bissau currently has about 70 small and medium-sized industrial firms that are practically not operating. Located chiefly in the belt around the capital, those units are suffering the effects of the economic crisis: they lack energy, raw materials, and spare parts for damaged equipment.

Bissau is permanently subject to power outages for two reasons: the shortage of gas oil with which to operate the electric plant and the fact that the generators are constantly breaking down. A breakdown in the energy supply produces a chain reaction of effects in market supplies, transportation, fishing, and other sectors of activity.

Contributing particularly to the energy crisis, which has intensified this year, is the fact that Angola has stopped supplying fuel. Behind that decision by Luanda is the internal situation in Angola, which has been feeling the effects of a cheaper dollar and the lower price per barrel of petroleum, and also the fact that Bissau still owes for previous deliveries.

The situation has led Bissau to request authorization from Holland to use part of this year's donation of 5 million guilders from that country to buy fuels.

Guinea-Bissau's economy is also suffering the negative effects of falling prices on the international market for coconuts and peanuts (the country's main exports). To understand the gravity of the situation, it is important to recall that "in 1985, the service due on foreign debt totaled $9.1 million, or the equivalent of about 80 percent of the export earnings" for that year.

Despite the rescheduling and forgiveness of debt that Bissau has been granted in certain cases, "the arrears in connection with foreign debt totaled $25 million in 1985," and that is double the export earnings officially recorded during the year. What this means is that if Guinea-Bissau were to fulfill part of its debt commitments, it would have no money left for importing fuels, foodstuffs, and other essential products for the country's functioning. Hence the indispensability of an urgent agreement with the IMF or the World Bank, without which Guinea-Bissau's economy may suffer a genuine collapse.

Dependence on other countries is growing more and more pronounced, and this explains why cooperation by the United States and the World Bank (Guinea-Bissau's chief economic partner) is being granted only with conditions attached. To mention only two examples, we note that the United States is going to open a line of credit in Bissau for private farmers. That facility will benefit the businessmen owning the richest and most fertile land in the country (the so-called "peaks").

In addition, the World Bank and the IMF both recommended to Guinea-Bissau in reports prepared this year that private banks be allowed to open and that trade and transportation be completely privatized.

The People's Warehouses are not operating, and all the historical political weight brought forward from the war years by that commercial structure, which first appeared in the "zones liberated by the PAIGC," has been lost.

Encirclement by French Speakers

But the reorganization of trade, to which the EEC is contributing, will mean a minimum investment of $30 million, without which the current situation of a complete breakdown in supplies for the public will continue.

In some sectors, 40 percent of the economic problems would be solved if Guinea-Bissau joined the CFA franc monetary zone. Senegal, Mali, and Guinea already belong to that zone, and from all indications, Guinea-Bissau will not be able to resist its economic encirclement by French speakers much longer.

Minister of Planning Bartolomeu Simoes and presidential adviser Vasco Cabral are both firmly opposed to Bissau's entry into the CFA franc zone. They are the chief advocates of the establishment of an escudo zone. But an escudo zone is made impossible by the technical difficulties it presents and by Portugal's financial inability to promote such a step.

But Guinea-Bissau's inhabitants and merchants need a convertible currency enabling them to obtain the products needed for their existence or activity.

Today, most of the big agricultural producers sell their products not in Guinea-Bissau but in the neighboring countries (Senegal and Guinea), where they can obtain the goods not available in their own country. Smuggling across the border is increasing, and only a normalization of the domestic market will be able to reduce or eliminate it.

Guinea-Bissau therefore needs cooperation in every area from fishing to education to health on penalty of being unable to overcome its present stage of underdevelopment, which places it among the world's 38 poorest countries.

To attract foreign investment, the Guinea-Bissau Government has drawn up new laws--specifically, a new foreign investment code, a new fisheries law, and a new law on the exploitation of mineral resources.

Guinea-Bissau's intention with the new legal framework was to provide guarantees for foreign businessmen, but according to Western diplomatic sources, the legislation in question falls short of providing the guarantees considered essential by potential investors. In this connection, it is sufficient to recall that the foreign investment code allows for the nationalization of any firm as soon as it shows a profit.

In the opinion of those same diplomatic sources, that political risk adds a further burden to the risk already inherent in invested capital, with the result that many businessmen refuse to take their activities to Bissau. The same sources emphasized to us that in addition, investors need political stability and confidence in the banking system. But neither is to be seen in Guinea-Bissau, with the result that 12 years after achieving independence, the country is facing a serious dilemma.

On the one hand, it has dismantled practically the entire public sector of the economy: trade is not functioning, and the Cumere and other projects are at a standstill. On the other hand, despite its intention to privatize everything, it has not found interlocutors willing to implement that new economic model.

Firms such as TAP [Portuguese Airlines], Marconi, or the brewery (which includes Portuguese capital) are not able, as one example, to receive payment for services rendered through transfers to Lisbon.

Between the West and the USSR

Another dilemma is taking shape in Guinea-Bissau.

On the one hand, the country needs economic support and Western technology, but at the same time, it is incapable of fulfilling its commitments and administering aid correctly, with the result that cooperation by Western countries is declining every year.

The drop in Western aid may lead Bissau to seek more aid from Moscow and Havana, with the political consequences implied by such an option.

Sweden announced in 1985 that it was going to reduce its aid to Bissau every year until its assistance was eliminated completely. Other countries are doing exactly the same thing. One example is Holland, which has stated that as a result of Guinea-Bissau's joining the CILS (Interstate Committee For Combating the Sahel Drought), Dutch aid would henceforth be granted through that regional organization rather than directly. In February of this year, Holland sent government representatives to Bissau to analyze the results of its cooperation on the spot. On that occasion, they conveyed to Guinea-Bissau authorities their concern over failure to make suitable use of Dutch aid and over the failure to comply with the conditions attached to that aid. The projects in question were the expressway from Bissalanca Airport to the capital's downtown area (which was not completed even though Bissau received all the money for the undertaking), a neighborhood of low-cost houses, and the operating theater for traumatology which was donated by Holland but which is still not in use at the Central Hospital.

The effect that the recent executions will have on cooperation is still to be ascertained.

Meanwhile, the Gulbenkian Foundation has announced suspension "sine die" of its cooperation with Guinea-Bissau. That cooperation was concerned with the fields of health and education.

The attitude that will be adopted by Portugal--the cornerstone of Guinea-Bissau's cooperation--is unknown. Lisbon helps Guinea-Bissau in such areas as economics, fisheries, and education.

In that sector, the way in which Bissau treats Portuguese cooperant teachers is truly scandalous, but the successive governments in Lisbon have not reacted firmly to the annual deterioration in the reception they get. Poorly paid by both parties, poorly received, and often lacking even minimum working conditions, the cooperant teachers are the chief victims of the disorganized state of cooperation between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau.

If the Western trend toward a reduction in aid--for the various reasons cited above--continues (and the Arab banks are beginning to adopt the same attitude), Bissau will have to solve this problem: although it wants Western aid, it will be forced to turn to Havana and Moscow.

Apparently at no cost to Guinea-Bissau, "cooperants" from Cuba are arriving to work in the fields of health, agriculture, and security.

The USSR is sending health experts, instructors for the party, military and security advisers, light weapons, and fishing boats to work in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters. An agreement has also been reached to supply Bissau with an electric powerplant and fuel. But an idea of the price of Soviet aid can be gotten simply by recalling that in an agreement recently signed with Bissau, the EEC offered to pay 10 times as much as the USSR to get fishing licenses issued to the Community's shipowners and boats.

The Sovietization of Nino Vieira's regime is evident in the information policy, in the Armed Forces and the security forces, and in the organization of what remains of the party.

There is no information in Bissau: the political police interfere directly in radio broadcasts, as happened during the Paulo Correia affair, when they ordered that the interrogations of some of the prisoners be broadcast.

The role and attitudes of Soviet advisers to Guinea-Bissau's Armed Forces and security forces in connection with both the coup d'etat that overthrew Luis Cabral and the previously mentioned subversive plot attributed to Paulo Correia remain to be ascertained. What is certain is that in both cases, the Soviets remained on the side of the winners--as their advisers.

Bissau Regime's Self-Imposed Isolation

It is within that sociopolitical framework that the most violent wave of repression in Guinea-Bissau's recent history has occurred, culminating in the execution of Paulo Correia and five other prisoners condemned to death.

The bishop of Bissau, Septimio Serrazeta, was one of the first public figures to express concern over the events he had observed from the time of the arrests in October 1985 to the deaths in prison and the death sentences. He is known to have expressed to two Western embassies his desire that their respective governments intercede with Nino Vieira to reduce repression. Guinea-Bissau's authorities did not appreciate his gesture and criticized the attitude of the episcopate. And what is more, they paid no attention to the various appeals for leniency.

In the end, criticism of the executions poured in from just about everywhere, thus illustrating the isolation to which the Bissau regime has condemned itself.

11798
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RENAMO'S DHLAKAMA SCORES NEW MOVEMENT AS FRELIMO INSTRUMENT

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 12 Aug 86 p 22

[Excerpt] In a communique aimed at "unmasking for once and for all a campaign orchestrated by Maputo," Afonso Dhlakama, president of RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance], claimed that the newly created CUNIMO movement, or "Committee for Mozambican Unity," is an instrument of Samora Machel.

The creation of CUNIMO was announced in mid-July in Munich, in the Federal Republic of Germany, at the end of 3 months of negotiations on this subject held by several Mozambicans who depicted themselves as adversaries of FRELIMO, including Artur Vilankulos, Antonio Zengazenga, and Khembo dos Santos, and totaling 20 in all.

In his communique, the president of RENAMO gave a reminder that Vilankulos was expelled from that movement in 1983, as were other "leaders of psuedo-groups," and he accused them of actually being "agents or elements linked with the criminal SNASP [National People's Security Service], FRELIMO's security service."

Upon the launching of CUNIMO, its founders expressed the intention of cooperating with RENAMO, In this regard, the Mozambican National Resistance leader stressed that the latter "could never agree to the insult to the Mozambican people that would be represented by the inclusion of bandits and criminals affiliated with SNASP." And he added:

"There are not, there have not been, and there never will be any talks with agents of SNASP; contacts and dialogues with such people are impossible, useless, and meaningless; a genuine people's organization such as RENAMO cannot adulterate the meaning of the struggle, or betray the people, becoming mixed with or making pacts with Samora Machel's henchmen."

This statement by Afonso Dhlakama complements and expands upon his previous communique distributed immediately after the creation of CUNIMO in Munich, in which the promoters of the new movement were scored as being elements backed by FRELIMO and by Colonel Khaddafi, through the Mozambican ministers, Joaquim Chissano and Jacinto Veloso.

The firm stance assumed by the RENAMO leader refutes the theory that the departure of certain Mozambicans from the Resistance cadres was due only to

incompatibility with the then secretary general, Evo Fernandes. President Dhlakama (whose prestige has become heightened thanks to a series of military successes) has taken over the political duties of the secretary general; however, he has not changed the previous direction line.

2909
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SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES SIGN NEW FINANCIAL AGREEMENT FOR MONAP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] On Wednesday, a financing agreement involving $9 million covering the 2-year period 1986-87 was signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Scandinavian countries, in the context of the MONAP. Part of this sum will be used to train cadres for agriculture, in a school for this purpose which is in the completion phase in Boane district, in Maputo; and the rest will be used for the programs for development of the forest sectors, milk production, seed,and the importing of production factors, among other things. The document was signed by the minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira, representing the Mozambican Government, and Bo Kalfors, the Swedish ambassador, representing the Scandinavian countries.

Also called for in the agreement is the agricultural production program in the city of Beira green zones, the rural development of Marracuene, the reinforcement of veterinary services, and the development of the family farming sector.

This is the second agreement in a week to be signed by the Scandinavian countries with the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The first one was with Sweden, involving a sum of 40 million Swedish kronor, for the agrarian marketing sector.

The agreement signed on Wednesday, as the agriculture minister, Joao Ferreira, disclosed at the time, is added to others which are signed annually for agricultural development.

In fact, the Scandinavian countries make 75 million Swedish kronor available yearly for the development of the MONAP program, with the Mozambican side participating with an estimated sum of 500,000 contos during the same period.

Sources associated with the Ministry of Agriculture told our reporter that the execution of the project, based on initial agreements, is biennial in nature; and therefore the one recently signed also has the same period of validity.

School for Agriculture

This agreement also calls for the training of cadres for agriculture at a school planned to be opened next year in Boane district.

Information procured on this occasion notes that the construction work is in the completion phase, and that the new occupational center will have the capacity to take in 500 students, who will be specializing in various fields of agriculture.

According to Minister Joao Ferreira, the operation of this school will be coordinated with the Ministry of Education, so as to introduce new quality into the instruction, particularly for the training of technicians in the various branches of agriculture.

The opening of this educational establishment is viewed by persons connected with agriculture in the country as a fundamental contribution to the development of this sector.

They claim that its impact will be great, because it will have technical cadres available to address the new requirements dictated by the stage of development in agriculture.

Scandinavians Oppose 'Apartheid'

The Swedish ambassador, who signed the agreement representing the Scandinavian countries, remarked on that occasion that the governments of Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Finland will continue to lend their support to the independent African countries which are victims of "apartheid."

As he noted, the public in those countries is aware of the evils of this phenomenon and hence is opposed to "apartheid."

The agricultural development of the family sector was also a point mentioned by the Scandinavian countries' representative during his remarks; stressing that the governments of these countries would continue to render their assistance for this purpose.

Reference Points of the Cooperation

The Scandinavian countries have become major economic partners bent on contributing insofar as they are able to the development of various economic sectors in our country.

During 1984, the Kingdom of Denmark signed an agreement granting our country $14.5 million to be used for the bilateral cooperation programs in 1985. Of the amount agreed upon, $7.5 million was allocated for this year's programs.

At the same time, the Danish Government announced that it would provide aid to a program to coordinate maritime transportation across Lake Niassa, betweeen Mozambique, Malawi, and Tanzania.

During February of this year, Sweden, in turn, granted our country supplementary assistance for the Gorongosa program, amounting to approximately 38,500 contos,

for the rehabilitation of the district's economic and social infrastructures, in response to an appeal issued by the Mozambican Government.

For the water sector, it provided 1.6 million francs, equivalent to $800,000, to train cadres.

Meanwhile, Norway, through its Agency for International Development, tripled its aid to our country last year, increasing it from 51.924 to 170 million Norwegian kroner.

Sweden has already invested over 720 million meticals in the INFLOMA (Manica Forest Industries) project.

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TRADE MINISTER SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH PORTUGUESE BUSINESSMEN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the minister of trade, Aranda da Silva, reaffirmed the fact that Mozambique is receptive to all proposals for foreign cooperation. He spoke during the opening session of the first meeting between Portuguese and Mozambican businessmen held in our country, under the sponsorship of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce. The 2-day meeting is analyzing "the prospects for the development of economic relations" between the two countries, with representatives from 18 Portuguese firms and 104 Mozambican enterprises in attendance.

Addressing the formal opening session as a guest of honor, our government's representative hailed the proposal for the meeting, which he regarded as "a new and different way of seeking paths, through business cooperation, to achieve what has proven impossible between governments."

Aranda da Silva observed: "The meeting will create bridges where they do not exist, and will strengthen those already in existence." The trade minister cited the general principles and the opportunities for foreign investment offered by our country, including the main directions from an economic standpoint already agreed upon between our country and the EEC for the next 5 years. Referring to the state of insecurity resulting from the destabilization caused by the "apartheid" regime in South Africa, in our country in particular, which could create reservations on the part of foreign investors, the Mozambican ruler gave the apt example of the fiance who left his fiancee because she was ill and losing some of her beauty. "He would certainly not be a good future husband," he concluded; adding that, on the contrary, the one who would help his fiancee to recover her health, even reinforcing their friendship, would provide guarantees for their future.

In turn, the ambassador of the Portuguese Republic accredited to the RPM, Palouro das Neves, also invited to the opening session, said that the success of the initiative was ensured by the "number and quality" of the participants. He added that the topics for discussion are highly significant for the two countries and that, with this initiative, the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce "is opening a new space for reflection and dynamism that will affect the future work of the enterprises and the relations between the two countries."

The Portuguese diplomat also declared that, despite its own financial difficulties, Portugal "has never ceased to lend aid to Mozambique," and has been engaged to date in projects the total sum of which ranks his country "in the top category of those cooperating with the RPM."

Palouro das Neves stressed: "There is a clearcut political desire to be present in and to acoompany Mozambique's progress, and the meetings will allow for maximization of that political desire."

In his opening address, the head of the Portugal-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, Dr Paulo de Almedia Sande cited the significance, spirit and goal of this endeavor, underscoring the "need for finding new routes and new paths" for Portuguese cooperation in Mozambique. He commented on the first meeting with businessmen which took place during November of last year in Lisbon, based on the topic of "development of economic relations between the RPM and Portugal," at which, he claimed, "the problems were identified from a business standpoint, and the possible solutions were probed."

Dr Paulo Sande recalled that, in identifying problems, it was concluded that the major obstacles in the mutual relations "stemmed from our limitations in the financial realm affecting both Portugal and Mozambique in different ways." Subsequently, among the solutions mentioned, he emphasized that now it was "necessary, through investment, to give priority to projects for the transfer of technology and the exporting of capital goods, as well as an increasing direct investment, a potential, precious source of foreign financing that does not create a debt, which heightens the technical capacity and export markets in the country to which it is allocated."

The meeting opened yesterday is continuing in the form of specific plenary sessions and panels, based, respectively, on topics involving the implications of the relations between the RPM and Portugal resulting from affiliations with Lome III and the EEC; other types of direct investment in the RPM, on the one hand, and intensification of the areas of bilateral interest in the areas of commerce and services (products, trade balance, and compensation), and optimization of the training of Mozambican cadres through an analysis of options, on the other. Prominent among the moderators was the presence of representatives of the EEC and the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, Antonio Morangin and Carlos Alberto Goulart, respectively; as well as Francisco Pereira, representing Mozambique as vice chairman of the Portugal-Mozambique Joint Commission, and other Portuguese and Mozambican officials and businessmen.

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RURAL EXTENSION PROGRAM BENEFITS 1,190

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Over 1,190 peasants from the city of Beira's green belt in Sofala have already benefited from agricultural technical assistance provided through the specialists in the rural extension project financed by MONAP [Scandinavian assistance organization].

According to Eros Mussoi, a technician associated with the project, one of the palpable results of this assistance has been the high rate of profitability achieved by the peasants in the Macurungo area, achieving 3.5 tons of rice on a quarter of a hectare, the area usually given to every family group.

The technical agricultural assistance rendered by those technicians directly to the family sector in the green zones of the provincial capital of Sofala ranges from the introduction of new techniques to the total utilization of arable land.

According to technician Eros Mussoi, both the introduction of new techniques and the total utilization of land are aimed essentially at raising the production of rice and green vegetables in the city of Beira.

According to our source, during this phase the peasants are involved in producing green vegetables and sweet potatoes, since conditions do not yet exist for the introduction of biannual rice production.

Production Rate Increased

As a result of this assistance, the rice production rate was raised substantially in certain areas of the city's green belt.

The aforementioned technician emphasized: "In the Macurungo area alone, there were families which produced volumes ranging between 3 and 3.5 tons of rice, on plots measuring a quarter of a hectare, the area that we usually assign to each family group."

He added that the production levels attained during this campaign are considered to be the highest ever.

During this season, over 600 families, arranged in three units with 60 hectares each, were involved in growing rice.

Concurrently, according to specialists affiliated with the project to drain nearly 2,000 hectares of arable land surrounding the provincial capital, it is planned to drain 100 additional hectares this year.

This work, which will be carried out first in the Chota district, will be preceded by meetings to explain the goals to be attained through the introduction of new agricultural techniques.

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MAPUTO REGIONS TO BENEFIT FROM WINDMILLS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] To reduce the lack of drinking water in certain sections of Maputo, 25 windmills have now been set up in the localities of Matola-Gare, Zimpeto, and Michafutene, in an operation involving the Agrarian Offices of the respective localities. This information was disclosed by Carlos Vergana Torres, an occupational training adviser and owner of the Azteca sawmill shop, an enterprise responsible for the establishment and rehabilitation of windmills in certain parts of Greater Maputo.

Based on the inventory of the Office of Green Zones' hydraulic section, there are in Maputo nearly 120 windmills, a number which does not include the units installed recently.

Vergana Torres noted that his shop has been working since 1983 in cooperation with the Maputo Office of Green Zones in order to implement certain agricultural and livestock projects.

He claimed that 25 mills have already been set up in various parts of Maputo, with work involving three brigades currently distributed in the localities of Zimpeto,Michafutene, and Matola-Gare.

According to Carlos Torres, this work has received the support and attention of the local Agrarian Offices, which determine the neediest areas, setting the urgent priorities of each area.

In this respect, the priority has been given to the farms and agricultural-livestock production units which need an incentive in the water distribution system, for the purpose of reinforcing irrigation on the growing fields.

"A windmill pumps an average of 20 cubic meters of water per day. Now, using that water for irrigation and for raising small species greatly alleviates the urban system.

"We have noted that the mills are really economical from the standpoint of expenses, which can be completely avoided through the adopting of such a pumping system, using the wind for its operation."

Carlos Torres said: "They do not use advanced technology and, furthermore, their movement depends essentially on the wind. All that is to be hoped is that the wind will blow."

He remarked that there is currently a project to be executed in the locality of Michafutene, which was requested by Project FO-2, whereby a wind system will be installed in that locality.

Moreover,there is a project for the local manufacture of mills which, in addition to undertaking the water pumping, will be provided with a generator to supply continuous electric current for lighting and domestic use.

According to Carlos Torres, the project is only being hampered by lack of various technical components that would have to be imported.

At one juncture, Carlos Vergara Torres blurted: "We sent a proposal to the Executive Council requesting a certain amount of assistance, because the benefits accrued from this operation would be gainful for the country. We think that if our proposal receives a response, we shall be able to undertake the installation of mills of this type abroad, thereby establishing a source of foreign exchange. We realize that the Executive Council requires an opinion from the Ministry of Industry."

Regarding the same topic, he said that the party structures have already expressed an interest in the matter, and have even given instructions to render more substantial assistance to that enterprise.

Carlos Torres also remarked that the enterprise is engaged in certain innovations as well, designing and improving very simple contrivances of a useful type.

In this connection, he noted that the Office of Green Zones has already ordered 200 Roman scales, an item that was devised by Azteca Industries. According to Carlos Vergara, the scale is easy to transport and handle, and its use is advised for rural and agricultural areas.

Carlos Torres declared: "The use of the scale is very simple. Any person could use it very readily. It can be used to weigh the cotton in the field; and it may also be used to weigh animals of a moderate size. The manufacture of this type of scale has been rather slow, because we have not had facilities to purchase certain types of raw material essential for their manufacture. We also have on hand a project to manufacture school compasses, which is also unable to progress until we purchase an appropriate type of metal."

Counting on Occupational Training

By the middle of September, a training course is due to start for sawmill specialties, sponsored by Azteca Industries.

The course will be intended essentially for the workers in that production unit but, according to statements made by Carlos Torres, it will be open to workers from other enterprises.

The same source said that the course will start with nearly 30 persons, and will be given in a combination of theoretical and practical lessons, lasting nearly 2 months.

In this respect, Carlos Torres observed: "The experience has been quite good. I mayself have directed courses in several enterprises. The purpose is to train the workers on a level that will enable them to actually be familiar with the area in which they are working. Obviously, the course will not include subjects considered to be specifically those of generel education because of regulations of various kinds. One could cite as an example the fact that not all the workers even have a fourth grade education; something which would impede our work no some extent."

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AGRICULTURAL DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM INTRODUCED IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A process to supply the rural population, by marketing the production surpluses of peasants from the family, cooperative and private sectors, is being gradually introduced into certain districts of Sofala. According to Alberto Msopela, AGRICOM's [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] provincial agent, the method has the support of the administrative authorities, and its implementation has already met with positive results in Nhamatanda district.

The AGRICOM agent in Sofala explained: "With the introduction of this method, which I consider the most fitting, based on the purpose for which the marketing process was created, a mechanism has been established whereby the districts' populations can benefit from the production achieved locally."

In the opinion of our interviewee, AGRICOM has played a major role in the process, providing the participants (private dealers, and consumer cooperatives) with backup products, more specifically, sugar, soap, and oil.

Our source noted: "This marketing process is continuous," adding that this action has offered an opportunity to market the peasants' surpluses at any season of the year; inasmuch as all the peasants grow different crops, such as rice, corn, sorghum, squash, and green vegetables, among others, which can be produced during any time of year.

Nhamatanda, Pilot-District

At present, the districts of Buzi, Dondo, Gorongosa, Machanga, and Beira, and the locality of Gonda, in Chibava, are undertaking the same types of marketing for corn, sorghum, sunflowers, and hot peppers, in addition to other products previously not included in the process, such as green vegetables.

However, it is in the district of Nhamatanda that the method has already attained the best results. Of the nearly 160 tons of corn marketed to date, a portion has now been sold to the area's population.

Alberto Msopela added that they also expect from Nhamatanda district higher indexes of production surpluses, because the marketing has been proceeding at a satisfactory pace.

AGRICOM Encouraging Producers

Concurrently with the support that AGRICOM has given in the marketing process, this enterprise is also intervening in production, supplying the shops of those participating, as well as the enterprise's stations set up on sites where there are now dealers, with farm production tools and items for ordinary use.

According to our source, in the various rural establishments taking part in the process of collecting the surpluses, there are for sale food products, dishes, various types of clothing, and also miscellaneous notions.

Our source added: "As a result of this effort, the involvement of the producers from all agricultural sectors concerned with supplying surpluses for the marketing, in exchange for certain of the aforementioned products, is evident."

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LOW FISH PRICES THREATEN PEMBA FISHING COOPERATIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] At the present time, the Pemba Fishing Complex is experiencing a difficult financial situation owing to the low prices at which fish is being sold to PESCOM [Mozambican Fishing Enterprise] and to the public as a whole. According to statements made to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] in the city of Pemba by the director of that enterprise, Silvestre Suluda, the complex loses 9 meticals on every kilogram of fish that it sells to PESCOM, and 3 meticals on the same amount sold directly to the public.

Silvestre Suluda explained: "This is happening because the prices in effect, approved last year, are by now exceeded, if we consider the current costs of the spare parts for boats with which the complex operates, for transportation, and for the generators providing electric power to the cold storage chambers, as well as the gas for the chambers, the lubricants, and the workers' wages."

As if that were not enough, adds the director, it is the complex which transports the fish from the production sites to the PESCOM entrance in the city of Pemba; hence, the expenses resulting from that operation, combined with the aforementioned factors and the low productivity on the sea have caused the cost of the end product to be far higher than the official price at which it is sold.

This problem is being felt with particular severity this year because, during previous years, the complex as well as several other state enterprises survived as a result of a budget fund which subsidized the enterprises' activity and which was often assigned to subsidize the sales prices of fish.

The director remarked: "This year, the finance agency reduced that fund, as part of the central orientation that state enterprises would have to be profitable or close their doors"; adding: "If we continue in this type of deficit situation, it will be difficult for us to pay reimbursement for the 6,000 contos' worth of equipment that we have received from EQUIPESCA [Mozambican Fishing Equipment Enterprise] this year."

He said that, "as an attempt to escape from this situation," the complex's management has already devised a plan to make the enterprise economically viable; a plan which, among other things, includes the proposal to raise the price of fish "at least third grade fish for, though its maximum official price is 35 meticals per kilogram, it is actually being sold for 50 meticals per kilogram. Therefore, the proposal will be intended to gear the price to reality."

The reliance of the complex's management on third grade fish is also explained by the fact that this is the type of fish that the fishermen working for the complex succeed in catching in larger volumes.

The situation of prices which are not compensatory has caused the complex to deliver increasingly less fish to PESCOM and to give priority to the processing of dried fish for barter with farm products, so as to supply the fishermen who have no time to go to a farm.

Thus, in 1983, the complex produced 330 tons of fish, but delivered only 92 tons to PESCOM, having channeled the rest to agrarian marketing.

Last year, of 154 tons produced, the complex only delivered 10 tons to PESCOM; which is equivalent to the 19 tons delivered during the first 4 months of this year.

From Giant Status to Reality

With nearly 50 workers, the PEMBA Fishing Complex is an improved version of the Ibo Fishing Complex, which was the first fishing complex in Mozambique.

Created in 1981, the Ibo Fishing Complex was provided with a fleet of nearly 30 boats, both large and small, the purpose of which, at the time, was to make the complex an "essentially extracting" state enterprise.

After its opening, the complex was embroiled in the problem of its technological incorporation into that population of small-scale fisherman on the Quirimbas Archipelago, who were beginning to view the complex as "a monster that will devour all the fish on the archipelago."

Hence, there arose the problem of the level of technology that the complex brought with it and was attempting to impose on the archipelago's fishermen. So, since the complex's workers were primarily composed of local fishermen, with a knowledge of small-scale fishing, the difficulties were not long in arriving with regard to the operation of the complex's sophisticated equipment; difficulties which resulted in consecutive failure to fulfill the set goals, economic deficits, and other damage, the magnitude of which prompted the authorities associated with fishing in the country to decide to sell part of the fleet to private fishermen and to some long-standing workers from the complex who have shown the ability to run fishing equipment. Those workers had to set themselves up as independent fishermen, who would work so as to sell their products to the complex; while at the same time the latter would cease to be an "essentially extracting" enterprise and become a state enterprise for technical assistance and aid to the small-scale fishermen in the form of fishing gear and goods to give them an incentive to achieve higher rates of productivity.

At present, the complex has assumed as its main task to ensure assistance in the form of fishing gear, technology, and consumer goods to the Cabo Delgado

fishermen, the majority of whom were concentrated on the Quirimbas Archipelago, where Ibo island is located. Moreover, the complex is required to buy the fishermen's products, channeling them to the consumption sites.

In 1984, the complex's top management moved to the cith of Pemba, capital of Cabo Delgado Province, because, as the Cuban adviser attached to the complex, Marcos Gonzalez, explains, "once it was in Ibo, the connection with the provincial agencies was very slight."

Upon the transfer of the top management, the Pemba Fishing Complex came into existence, leaving the Ibo Fishing Complex, which is subordinate to that of Pemba, in Ibo. However, the essential issue does not lie in the mere transfer of management, but rather in the fact that "we are preparing to start semi-industrial fishing in the Bay of Pemba, because there have been good conditions for this for a long time," explains the Cuban adviser, who goes on to say that, "Ibo will continue to be a base of support to small-scale fishing, while Pemba is starting semi-industrial fishing."

The preparations for this phase, considered to be "extremely important" in the history of that enterprise's development, are already under way. As director Suluda told AIM, "Soon, three crushed ice factories will be established, the machinery for which is a gift from the EEC."

He explained that one of the factories will be set up at the Pemba municipal market, and will make ice with fresh water to sell to the city's population and to the market vendors who need it.

The second factory will be established at the Pemba dock bridge, and will make ice with both fresh and salt water. The latter will be aimed more at aiding the Bay of Pemba fishermen.

The third one was due to be built in Pangane, a district of Macomia, but "the enterprise's station on that site was attacked by armed bandits, and hence another site with a greater influx of fishermen is now being studied," according to Silvestre Suluda.

Another part of the preparations for an improved phase of the complex is the establishment of a north regional shop, for the repair of Volvo engines in Pemba. The machinery for this shop is already in the building in which that activity will be carried out.

The importance of this undertaking consists of the fact that, once the Volvo shop has been set up, the Pemba Fishing Complex will become the agent for Volvo engines in the entire northern zone of Mozambique, and all the vessels with Volvo engines will have to be sent there to receive technical assistance.

The director of the complex remarked: "A batch of spare parts has already been imported, and some machines are already in the shop. All that is needed is the arrival of a Swedish technician, who is already in Maputo."; adding that this activity also has assistance from the EEC.

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DECREASING VEGETABLE PRICES SEEN IN MARKETS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The low price of green vegetables in the central market and others scattered throughout the city of Maputo is a reflection of the competition prompted by certain private entities and, more recently, by the start of operations by the stands of some consumer cooperatives (at least in the central and people's markets), which are supplied by the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise. According to a source associated with the Central District's consumer cooperative, the only condition imposed by the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise for supplying products is the use of a profit margin not to exceed 40 percent.

Recently, when the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise was forced to reduce the price of tomatoes from 115 to 80 meticals, owing to the large volume of that product in its storage facilities, the consumer cooperatives imitated its example, by the same amount.

Who Are the 'Counter-Speculators'?

According to Candido Joaquim, purchasing agent of the cooperative sector of the Central District's consumer cooperative, the introduction of stands belonging to the consumer cooperatives is already having its effects.

Vendors at some stands were forced to cut the price of tomatoes up to 80 percent in certain instances. In fact, a kilogram of tomatoes which, a few days ago, cost 80 meticals, was priced at 100 meticals yesterday at the central market; a maximum price estimated on the basis of all the stands which handle that product.

Candido Joaquim later remarked that the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise has undertaken to provide, in addition, certain products, such as green beans, squash, grapefruit, and coconuts.

Candido Joaquim commented: "It would be ideal if we had capable facilities in our cooperative. Unfortunately, we are selling only bananas to the members, just because we lack our own infrastructure. Transportation is another problem. We have opted to take the products to the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise, which is located near here, and to sell them at our stands in the two markets."

One of the goals of the decontrol of prices is to give an incentive for agricultural production, motivating producers.

A new aspect has now appeared, with the introduction of the cooperatives' stands into the markets, so as to create an even greater difference in prices. According to Candido Joaquim, the first results of this strategy are already beginning to be reaped.

According to sources connected with the central market, stands of three cooperatives, namely, the Central District's consumer cooperative, the Polana, and the Sommerschield, are already operating in that market.

In addition to the products purchased from the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise, such as green beans, tomatoes, squash, and grapefruit, the cooperatives have put up for sale other products purchased from private producers, with the financial expenses that this entails.

This pertains to tangerines, which are often sold by the cooperatives with a profit margin of nearly 10 percent; a percentage that is reckoned based on the risk of spoilage and other damage related to their handling.

Producers Start a 'War'

The meeting held recently with small farmers, breeders of small species of livestock, and others, made it possible to decide on a strategy for combating high prices, namely, the formation of regional associations.

During the meeting, it was decided to create an office that would guarantee the consumer the direct purchase of green vegetables, as a means of eliminating middlemen.

The producers expressed determination to fight for the increased reduction in market prices as a way of enhancing the value of their work.

They also expressed willingness to group together into regional associations, in the southern part of the country, to combat rising prices. For this purpose, the organizing commissions that will direct the process of creating the associations have already been formed.

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CANADIAN GROUP FINANCES PEANUT CULTIVATION STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The International Research and Development Center (IDRC) of Canada is to finance a research project on growing peanuts in our country at the request of the school of agriculture of Eduardo Mondlane University. The project, set to last 10 years, was begun in 1980 and plans to do research on improved ways of growing peanuts, controlling diseases, storage, and preserving seeds.

This center is an institution that provides support to Third World countries on applied research, especially on matters related to family-sector agricultural production. Agricultural engineer Ramanaiah, who is involved in carrying out the project, said recently in Inhambane that the objective of the research in Mozambique on peanut growing is to transmit to farmers techniques that will make it possible for them to increase peanut production. The research is currently centered in the provinces of Nampula and Inhambane due to their potential for growing peanuts.

According to Ramanaiah, 100 varieties of peanuts have already been collected and identified in Inhambane. Furthermore, at the agricultural station of Nhacoongo, in the Inharrime district, experiments have been done on the production yield of one of the varieties, the white or scarlet "bebiane" which has been identified as having a high productive yield. Furthermore, in Nhacoongo, the application of fertilizer, namely simple superphosphate, was tested in growing peanuts. On one hectare, 250 kg of that fertilizer was applied and 2 tons of peanuts were harvested. On the other one-hectare plot, which received no fertilizer, the yield was 1 ton. According to Ramanaiah, the cost of the amount of fertilizer applied is 1 million MT, a reasonable price for farmers. However, he stated that its use by farmers depends on the experiments that still must be done on the collective farms in the family sector to evaluate their results. Everything indicates that application of superphosphate will take place in the family sector this year, in action to be taken by IDRC in coordination with the Provincial Cotton Company and the Provincial Agriculture Board.

It is well known that the causes for the drop in peanut production in Inhambane had likewise already been investigated. Inhambane used to be the second-largest peanut-producing province, after Nampula.

Among other factors identified, the drought situation that has ravaged the province these last few years stands out. However, the peanut varieties that may be able to withstand drought and also the "rosette" disease, which attacks this crop fairly frequently, are to to researched.

Ramanaiah revealed that in Inhambane, peanut varieties with a short growing season--three months--are being cultivated, while in Nampula, the varieties being grown have a long growing season--six months. He stressed: "This is why they can make two plantings of peanuts during one campaign, which is impossible in Nampula." The nature of the problems faced in growing peanuts in the two provinces is totally different.

The research further authorizes the study of introducing mechanical cultivation of peanuts, with the necessary agricultural equipment having been imported from Zimbabwe and India. "In Nhacoongo, we did experiments on mechanical planting of peanuts. We noticed that it was necessary to use a bamboo tube behind the plough, to allow the seeds to fall in the drier area where it is difficult for them to germinate," said Ramanaiah.

Canada's International Research and Development Center also proposes to introduce the practice of extracting peanut oil in the family agricultural sector. According to Ramanaiah, this is not difficult to do, since 50 percent of the weight of the "bebiane" variety consists of oil. He assured us that 50 liters of oil can be extracted from 100 kg of peanuts. He went on to say that there is a notable receptiveness among farmers in regard to the introduction of improved techniques of peanut production. He illustrated his statement by saying that a farm woman from Boane, in Maputo province, after having received some peanut seeds, gave them back, saying: "We need know-how, not seeds."

Ramanaiah added furthermore that in one of the production cooperatives of the green zones of the city of Maputo, improved agricultural techniques have been introduced, making it possible to double their yield. Because of this fact, Ramanaiah stressed, the members of that co-op have frequently sought technical support from Eduardo Mondlane University's school of agriculture.

To implement the project, the IDRC has established as its first priority the training of Mozambique technical personnel. Within this framework, five basic-level technicians have already been sent to India where they specialized in the areas of improving peanut production, storage, preserving seeds, and improved growing methods. Two more technicians will be sent to that country shortly for their specialty in controlling diseases and improving peanut production.

An agricultural engineer from Mozambique who worked on the project for two years is currently in India in a post-graduate course.

Ramanaiah announced that the IDRC still has available funds to pay for the advanced training of more Mozambique agricultural engineers and technicians in India.

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INHAMBANE CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The cashew marketing campaign ended in the province of Inhambane with good results, due not only to the dynamism caused by the commissions created in the districts and province, but also to the improvement in cashew production. The commissions' dynamism made itself felt in the mobilization of farmers to pick and market cashews, as well as in the resolution of the problems arising out of the process of collecting this strategic export product.

The role of the commissions in energizing the campaign was fundamental in overcoming the difficulties related to the marketing of cashews, given the lack of transportation in some districts. In Mabote, for example, marketing cashews from the marketing posts to the district's main town was practically carried out entirely by farmers.

The improvement in cashew production registered in the 1985-86 campaign was most evident in the Zavala district, where instead of the 200 tons projected, 1,411 were harvested. The district took first place as a result of succeeding in marketing the largest quantity of cashews, followed in order by Massinga and Morrumbene, with a total of nearly 6,200 tons in the whole province, which represented a record amount in the six previous campaigns.

One should also stress the fact that the quantities of cashews marketed in each district have been cleaned upon entering the processing plant in Inhambane, an experience which has been quite positive.

This relatively new process had to be started in the face of the disparities that existed between the quantities furnished by middlemen and those furnished by the factory, in regards to the marketed cashews. To a certain extent, this created obstacles in the process of monitoring the goals assigned to the districts and to the province. Since the adoption of this method, monitoring the marketing goals has become efficient and it is now possible to keep up with how the campaign is progressing at any moment.

With Inhambane province being affected by war, as is the case in several parts of the country, it was necessary to reconcile the marketing of cashews with actions by the armed forces of Mozambique (FPLM) in the fight against armed bandits. Examples of this were

scattered throughout the whole province, where farmers had to be accompanied by our armed forces so that they could pick and market cashews. In some localities, the FPLM themselves had to reconcile their military activity with that work.

In the last few years, cashew marketing has been complemented by a program to plant new cashew nut trees in a measure that, on the one hand, aims to replace those that are getting old or are destroyed by uncontrolled burning, and, on the other hand, to increase the province's cashew production. This five-year program has been gaining greater support among the people every year, since the dynamization commissions have been explaining the importance of new cashew nut trees within the context of the national economy.

Although on balance the campaign has been a success, it has suffered some difficulties, arising mainly from the lack of products to barter. The lack of products of great interest to the farmers was one of the problems observed in the past campaign. A large amount of merchandise distributed at the beginning of the campaign consisted of trinkets that stayed on the middlemen's shelves for several months. Soap, cloth, material, petroleum, and sugar, labeled as essentials for collecting cashews, were insufficient for the farmers' high demand. To keep the farmers from going back home with their cashews, some shopowners were forced to convince them to sell the cashews with the promise of being first in line as soon as merchandise which interested them came in.

Distribution of 44 vehicles, including trucks, tractors, and pickups, by middlemen in the past campaign constitutes recognition of the work done in cashew marketing, and is furthermore a stimulus for a greater effort in the coming campaigns. However, it is important to improve the supply and distribution of barter products. These products have not been available in sufficient quantities to satisfy the consuming habits of the farmers of each region where cashew marketing is pursued.

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BEIRA PORT REHABILITATION WORK TO END 1987

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The rehabilitation work at the port of Beira, scheduled to be finished next year, will make it possible to maximize use of the port, which will mean handling about 4 million tons of different types of cargo annually, according to Engineer Mahomed Rashid Sulemane, one of those responsible for the project.

To find out about the work in progress at the port of Beira, particularly the rehabilitation of its infrastructures with the objective of optimizing its operation and attaining the capacity for which it is equipped, the reporters from NOTICIAS in Beira heard the head of the port of Beira improvement brigade, Mahomed Rashid Sulemane, who had the following to say on the subject during the recent conference on the "Beira corridor": "In the first place, we have the so-called Project Number 1, divided into various subprojects which go from the building of highway accesses located in the eastern part of the port area, making up approximately 30,000 square meters; rebuilding the rough-stone pavement of docks 6 to 10, totalling nearly 35,000 square meters; building the rainwater drainage system along and under the highways, and paving and reinforcing dock 8, including building a crowning and support beam longitudinally along the dock, strengthening the transverse beams under the roadways over the docks and fastening fenders on the pilings.

In this subproject contained in number 1 are also included installing the pumping system and pipeline network for the fire-fighting system and rebuilding the railway tracks on docks 6 to 10.

This project in its totality has been awarded to the CETA/Technical Constructions association and the total cost of the work comes to 250,000 contos, 46 percent of which is in foreign exchange financed by Holland. The undertaking was begun in April of last year and is scheduled to last 21 months. The same source stated that the paving, which is yet to be done, is of the solid block type on a base of foundation soil and a sub-base made of selected and compacted soils. It has a network of filters that allow for quick drainage of rainwater, which always has a tendency to soak into soils, as well as a rapid lowering of the level of friability.

This type of paving constitutes a new construction technology to be used for the first time in Mozambique. It is a type of pavement often

used in Holland and now in several European countries and is normally used in areas subject to heavy overloads as in the case of ports where heavy equipment is used. It is preferred because of its high resistance capacity. Other advantages it has compared to other types of pavement, especially in the area of economy of construction, are its prolonged lifespan and ease of maintenance.

Rashid also added that a fire-fighting system will consist of a system of tubes mounted on all the docks and a pumping station using sea water, compared to the present system of a network of tubes with water from the general supply network, which was plagued with problems due to low water pressure.

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CSO: 3442/279

CATTLE SLAUGHTER THREATENS XAI-XAI LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The indiscriminate slaughter of cattle is threatening the extinction of the Xai-Xai Livestock Company in Lezirias and Lumane, in the provir of Gaza. This fact was verified by the first secretary and governor of that region of the country, Francisco Joao Pateguana, during a working visit he made to that production unit. He went there to inform himself about its activities, especially with regard to milk production.

At the Lumane unit, where there are 805 head of cattle, of which 371 are milk cows, Governor Pateguana was informed that at least 12 head of cattle have been devoured by crocodiles on the banks of the Lumane River this year. Francisco Pateguana likewise found out that last year in this company 795 head of cattle out of the 1,800 that they had in 1985 were sold "because of old age," a fact that does not entirely correspond to the truth, as the governor found out.

A pigpen with the capacity of housing more than 500 swine is to receive preliminary approval. It currently accomodates only 40 pigs. In this sector, Governor Pateguana asked the company's directors how many people they thought they could feed with those 40 pigs. "It is inconceivable that a state enterprise has just 40 pigs," he lamented. On the same occasion, he gave instructions to proceed with covering the roof of some pigpens in view of the fact that there are walls already erected but not covered due to a lack of sheet metal. To make up for the shortage of sheet metal, Francisco Pateguana said: "This is a job that can be done even with reeds. We cannot fold our arms and wait for the sheet metal, because we don't know when it will arrive. We are all aware of our present difficulties," he added.

Irregularities in the Slaughter of Cattle

At the Lezirias production unit, Governor Pateguana was informed by the workers that most of the cattle vanish unaccounted for. "The company's leaders say that the cattle disappear due to their mortality rate as a consequence of old age and due to some diseases. But if we had a way of keeping count, we would see that most of the cattle are those that are led to the slaughterhouse," one of the workers charged. The uncontrolled slaughter seems a logical fact, taking into account a statistical picture which exists in the office of the director-general of the company. Reading these statistics makes it possible to verify the sharp drop in the unit's numbers.

According to the statistics, the company had 3,741 head of cattle in 1983 and the following year the figure went up to 3,900, but dropped immediately to 2,900. From here one can deduce that in 1984, 1,000 head of cattle were slaughtered, a number that would go up to 1,310 in 1985, leaving a current total of 1,590 head of cattle in the two units taken together. Concerning the slaughter of cattle which are considered old, the governor gave instructions for the veterinarian who authorizes the slaughter to work out and sign a compromise on this matter since what is currently being verified is totally unacceptable.

Milk Disappeared at Xai-Xai

The Xai-Xai Livestock Company, with units in Lezirias and Lumane, has the fundamental purpose of producing milk to supply the city of Xai-Xai. This task has been forgotten, however, and there is no longer any milk for sale in that city. Of the 11,500 liters of milk that the company produced daily, at an average of 3.5 liters per head, this year the yield has been reduced to 400-500 liters per day, of which only 50 liters are intended for consumption, since the remainder serve to feed the calves. The amount of milk currently being made available by the company for public consumption is not even sufficient to supply the company's own workers, calculated to be 180. This fact deeply disappointed Governor Pateguana and he stated: "We want to know, starting in 1983, to whom the company's cattle were sold, who sold them, with what reason, and for what purpose. The workers should play a prevalent role in locating the cattle," he concluded.

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BRIEFS

TALKS WITH 'NEW RENAMO'--According to indications that EXPRESSO received this week, the Committee for Mozambican Unity (CUNIMO), founded in Cologne, will attempt to clarify its own relations with RENAMO (and also with the movement of Maximo Dias with whom it will hold a meeting today); nevertheless, giving priority to the need for maintaining a sufficiently dynamic channel of communications with "the real RENAMO," that is, with its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, who is considered a "full-bodied operational person," living permanently inside Mozambique. After all, this is reportedly a strategy devised in Cologne, aimed at "purging" RENAMO of its greatly contested "Portuguese component," which is as disapproved by the Maputo regime as it is by its opponents in the United States, the FRG, France, Kenya, and even Portugal. However, the secretary general (we were told by some Mozambican dissidents) "will have to render an account of his action," thoughout the years, a period during which he may have acted on behalf of a "resistance" that is accused of having wished to dominate, and not just in the realm of international relations. The theory upheld by some observers that the time of "a new RENAMO" is nearing has begun to disclose consistency; and it must be admitted that the Mozambican regime has been participating with greater effort in new meetings with its opponents, as a logical follow-up of the widely publicized meeting by Samora Machel with the "resistance member" Artur Vilanculos, in Washington. [Excerpt] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 26 Jul 86 p 24] 2909

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN MANDLHAKAZE--Over 100 hectares of fertile land were recently divided into plots and distributed to the peasants of the district of Mandlhakaze, in Gaza Province, according to the report from the 16th session of the district assembly, made public a few days ago in that section of the country. According to the document, the fundamental goal of the initiative is to allow for greater production of green vegetables for the peasant's self-sufficiency. In connection with the reforestation program, the peasants from that district planted 5,000 cashew nut trees and 350 eucalyptus trees this year, the document adds. According to other reports from Mandlhakaze, the workers at the cashew nut processing factory in that locality created a ceramics cooperative, which operates in the factory's premises, with the capacity to make 10,000 units per month. The cooperative produces containers, pots, bowls, and jars, among other items. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 p 8] 2909

AID FROM MUSLIM GROUP--A few days ago, a gift consisting of 3,200 bags of wheat and 4,740 packages containing rice, Korans, and clothing was delivered to the Maometana Association in Nampula Province by the Africa Muslims Committee, with headquarters in Kuwait, to aid the neediest population in that part of the country. The donation was delivered by that organization's representative in Mozambique, Yahaia Ibraim Adam, who traveled to that province for this purpose. The distribution of the products will be made in cooperation with the provincial government. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 86 p 3] 2909

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS FOR LICHINGA--Since last 24 June, the administrative headquarters of the district of Lichinga has been located in the locality of Chimbonila, 25 km from the provincial capital of Niassa. The new administrative site was inaugurated by Mariano Matsinha, a member of the politburo of the Frelimo party and leader of that province in the northern part of the country. Previously, the Lichinga district's administration operated out of the building of the executive council of the provincial capital of Niassa. Speaking at the inauguration, Mariano Matsinha said that moving the administrative offices to the locality of Chimbonila, from which the party's district committee will operate, constitutes a step in the district's development, since the party's board will be closer to the people. This will make it easier to give needed support as well as reinforce its actions for the region's economic and cultural development. With its surface area of 4,807 sq km, the Lichinga district has its inhabitants divided into three administrative posts, namely Chimbonila, Meponda and Lione. Construction work on the new building, where the administration of both the district and the party committee operate, was begun in 1981, with the active participation of the local population having played an important role. According to information from our correspondent, the people of the locality of Chimbonila are planning to build primary schools in the surrounding area. These schools will benefit the children of all the area's inhabitants. They also plan to build other infrastructures, based on local resources. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 86 p 3] 9895

LABOR UNION TO BE FORMED--During a recent working visit to Niassa, the secretary-general of the OTM, Augusto Macamo, announced that a national agricultural labor union will be created soon. Speaking to our reporters in Niassa, Augusto Macamo stressed the need for a great effort toward revitalization, beginning this coming August, of the structures that will lead to the creation of the national labor union of the agricultural sector in Niassa, which will spread to the country's other provinces under the same conditions. Several projects were discussed, the most outstanding of which are new projects such as those in textiles (clothing and shoes), construction, and the hotel industry. There is cooperation with labor unions in Italy, the GDR, the USSR, and Bulgaria, which are interested in training Mozambique personnel in the fields of electricity, metal working, soldering, metallomechanics, and design, said Augusto Macamo. Moments before leaving Lichinga to return to Maputo, the secretary-general of the

OTM said that the objectives which took him to Niassa were fully achieved and that he felt quite satisfied with the positive work which is being carried out there, in spite of the enormous difficulties which his organization is facing. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 86 p 3] 9895

JAPANESE DONATE EQUIPMENT--The government of Japan, through its embassy in our country, has offered a donation consisting of 20 tractors, grading machines, and loading shovels with spare parts, 10 trucks, vehicles, and various kinds of construction material, with an estimated value of 500 million yen. The equipment is intended to aid in the repair of the road infrastructure of Maputo Province, which had been seriously damaged by tropical depression "Domoina," which occurred in January 1984, and by the heavy rainfall during February 1985. On Thursday, the gift was presented by the first secretary of the Embassy of Japan in our country, Mr Shimidzy, and was received by the director of the Ministry of Construction and Water Road and Bridge Department, Luis Nuno Fernandes. The ceremony was attended by high-ranking officials from the Japanese Embassy in Maputo, and a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by workers from the Road and Bridge Department. Speaking during the ceremony to present the gift, Ambassador Shimidzy said that the donation was an impetus for the development of Mozambique's highway routes and also a concrete act expressing the friendship that exists between Japan and the RPM. The same official added that the gift is associated with the cooperative relations between the two countries, which were heightened by President Samora Machel's visit to Japan in May of this year. Director Luis Nuno Fernandes, in turn, said at one point in his remarks that the Mozambican people were grateful for the gift. He said that he hoped that the cooperation between our two countries would develop, for the benefit of both peoples. The photo shows some of the equipment donated. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 86 p 8] 2909

CSO: 3442/280

RECENT RALLY SAID TO SHOW MASSIVE SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 15 Aug 86 p 9

[Article in Opinion column by Wolfgang Werner: "Target of SA Propaganda"]

[Text]

FOR A LONG time now Swapo has been the target of South African propaganda. Instead of confronting the real issues hampering independence, South Africa and its minions inside Namibia have chosen to make Swapo the scapegoat. No effort was spared in the process to belittle and slander the organisation by spreading halftruths and distortions. As if this was not enough, Swapo has been subjected to severe harassment and intimidation.

At its recent rally in Katutura the organisation has convincingly shown that it was not only able to resist the harassment, but still commands massive support in its struggle for independence and freedom.

This should drive home the point that no matter how severe military and political oppression may be, it will never destroy the desire by the majority of the Namibians to achieve freedom.

Swapo is here to stay, and if anything, will grow stronger.

Recognising this, South Africa has done everything possible to discredit Swapo. The latter is portrayed as an organisation not interested in peace and reconciliation. Instead, so we are told, it is a gang of terrorists intent on destroying this country.

Swapo, on the other hand, is still severely hampered to 'put its side of the story' because the South African Government has seen fit to ban just about all its publications - so for example, its Constitution, Political Programme and all its information material.

Needless to say, the picture about Swapo that emerges among 'whites', is a grossly distorted one. More significantly however, this process has resulted, as it was intended to, in an irrational fear by 'whites' of Swapo.

National reconciliation and peace cannot be built however, if we fear one another. Fear precludes honest and open dialogue and understanding. Conversely, only dialogue and solid information can break down our fears and free us from political paralysis.

Against this background it is a sad fact that not more 'whites' have availed themselves of the opportunity to attend Swapo's mass rally at the end of July. This would have enabled some of them to obtain first-hand information about the movement and its members.

The spirit and message of the rally betrayed all the stereotypes propagated by South Africa and its cohorts. In speech after speech the movement not only reaffirmed its commitment to peace and an internationally-accepted independence, but once again called on 'whites' to support and join the movement.

Swapo's appeal to 'whites' does not and never has emanated from opportunistic political considerations. Instead it is guided in this by an understanding that many 'whites' in Namibia have been in the country for generations and for that reason have committed their future to it. Moreover, 'whites' in this country have an important contribution to make, both in bringing about independence and afterwards. Their skills will be as important as they are now, a point well illustrated by the case of Zimbabwe.

It is up to 'whites' however, to take up Swapo's invitation. As the saying has it, you can take a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink.

The onus is on all of us as Namibians to make our contribution to peace and prosperity in this country. But to achieve this it is of paramount importance to support each other in this process and identify with one another as Namibians. This can only be successfully achieved if we cast aside our particularistic interests in favour of the interests of the country as a whole.

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CSO: 3400/455

NO PROGRESS SEEN IN ATTEMPTS TO DRAW UP CONSTITUTION

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 15 Aug 86 p 9

[Article in Political Perspective column by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

THE CONFUSION in the ranks of the interim government concerning the writing of an 'independence constitution' for Namibia, has now been further exacerbated by the withdrawal of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) from the Select Committee on National Unity, which, since it could not overcome a state of deadlock on a replacement for the 'ethnic' Proclamation AG 8, appears to be defunct in any case.

Yet for the purpoees of the Chairman of the interim government-appointed 'Constitutional Council', Judge Victor Hiemstra, the situation has in all probability been simplified.

Whereas formerly the drawing up of an 'independence constitution' was hampered by the fact that delegates on the 'Constitutional Council' had no mandate to take decisions on behalf of their respective parties, the leaders of the various parties will now themselves be present in discussions.

This development, according to Judge Hiemstra, would simplify his task of drawing up what the interim government obviously hopes will be a 'consensus constitution' by the deadline of July 1987.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL 'EXPERTS'

A MEMORANDUM, described by Judge Hiemstra as a 'basis for discussion', was drawn up by the panel of constitutional 'experts' following the rejection (in this instance, by the DTA) of a previous report on a replacement for AG 8.

Because neither the contents of the 'rejected' report, nor the subsequent memorandum, are known to the public (despite promises that they would be kept informed fully of developments in the writing of an 'independence constitution') there is some confusion regarding developments.

HIEMSTRA STILL WANTS 'BROADER BASE'

WHEN ASKED this week, Judge Hiemstra said he was still 'in principle' in favour of 'broadening the base' of the 'Constitutional Council', namely, to bring in parties who are not represented in the interim government.

But while on the one hand, the interim government issues what it terms 'an open invitation' to parties outside that 'government' to join the 'Constitutional Council', the recent rejection of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) membership, surprised some.

Although it is not known what the considerations of the interim government were in rejecting the HNP, it is presumed that the fact that the HNP is not in favour of independence may have played a role.

In addition to this, it would give the interim government little credibility, since the only 'takers' for membership of the 'Constitutional Council' appear to be those parties with right-wing leanings.

What the interim government (and doubtless Judge Hiemstra) really wants, is the membership of such parties as Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA, in order to 'broaden the base' of credibility for this Council.

EFFORTS TO INCLUDE KALANGULA STILL CONTINUE

AND ALTHOUGH efforts to persuade Mr Peter Kalangula to join the 'Constitutional Council' are still underway (particularly in view of the fact that the interim government has little or no representation from the socalled Ovambo region of Namibia), Mr Kalangula himself made it categorically clear that he had no interest whatsoever.

And it is doubtful too, whether Mr Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council, would change his views. Both are intent on the implementation of UNSCR 435, and are opposed to a 'replacement' constitution for AG 8, unless such a constitution is drawn up by an elected Constituent Assembly, as provided for in the UN Plan.

It would therefore seem that efforts to 'broaden the base' of the 'Constitutional Council' will continue to be unsuccessful.

'EXPERTS' NOT PEOPLE IN FAVOUR OF 435

THE PANEL of constitutional 'experts' responsible for advising the 'Constitutional Council' are not known to be people in favour of the implementation of the UN Plan.

The four-man panel, consisting of Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa (known for his pro-DTA sentiments and an adviser to that delegation since the days of the Turnhalle Conference in 1975); a certain Professor Rautenbach of the Randse Afrikaanse University (RAU); Mr Sean Cleary, chief propagandist of the interim government and Director of Transcontinental Consultancy; and Judge Hiemstra himself, are all 'ethnicists' in their own way.

One wonders how Mr Cleary, who prides himself on his 'objective' and 'non-partial' stance regarding the interim government, can propagate a 'government' which he is simultaneously advising on a constitutional dispensation for the country.

One again I want to re-emphasise that the 'Constitutional Council' has cost the taxpayer a lot of money to date; no progress has been made to date with the drawing up of a 'constitution' in contravention of Resolution 435, despite Judge Hiemstra's 'optimism'; there is little likelihood of successfully 'broadening the base' of the Council to include other parties; the Select Committee on National Unity was 'deadlocked' and this too, will probably be the fate of the 'Constitutional Council' itself.

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CSO: 3400/455

FORMER FEDERAL PARTY HEAD: 435 ONLY 'REALISTIC OPTION'

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 15 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

THE END product drawn up by the Constitutional Council 'may end up in the wastepaper basket like the Turnhalle blueprints, it may serve as an election manifesto of some parties to the transitional government or it may become the constitution for a UDI type independent country only recognised by South Africa', said Mr Bryan O'Linn, leader of the now defunct Federal Party, in an address to Academy students this week.

In an address entitled 'What is Resolution 435 and why has it not been implemented?', he added that this product would not become the constitution for an internationally recognised independent Namibia, unless confirmed or accepted by a Constituent Assembly elected in terms of Resolution 435.

'Similarly the mock battle now raging within the ranks of the transitional government at the expense of the taxpayer on whether or not Proclamation AG 8 must be scrapped, amended or replaced, is unnecessary because once Resolution 435 of 1978 is implemented, Proclamation AG 8 will automatically fall away, as well as all remaining discriminatory laws'.

He described the search for alternatives to Resolution 435 as 'a costly illusion and exercise in futility'.

Mr O'Linn said that although the transitional government wanted to be seen as 'true liberators', he wished to suggest 'that the best way to gain credibility is to be elected by your people in free and fair elections; not to use power given to you by South Africa to obstruct peace and genuine reconciliation; not to take your people's money without their consent to buy credibility for yourself'.

'The price the people pay in blood and money for the attempt by South Africa and the transitional government, is out of all proportion to the benefits to these parties. One can only plead with the supporters of this course of conduct to rethink their position'.

He added that 'it is no excuse for the transitional government to shield behind the linkage of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and implementation of Resolution 435 of 1978. If they should join with other interested parties to resist linkage, the united stand of Namibians could be decisive', he added.

'The unfortunate fact is that they welcome any obstacle to implementation - whether imported extraneously or by themselves, in order to entrench themselves in government'.

On the question of 'UN partiality' as an obstacle to implemention, Mr O'Linn said that 'it seems that even South Africa is now satisfied that this alleged prejudice is no longer an impediment to free and fair elections'. He added it was 'conspicuous' that the transitional government never complained of the 'notorious partiality' of South Africa and government institutions in Namibia.

'Partiality is indeed a two-way street and it is present on both sides. The settlement plan has been designed, inter alia, to overcome this very problem'.

He said the settlement plan 'is not just a UNO plan'. It was endorsed by the Security Council and accepted by South Africa, Swapo, the Frontline States and by most of the internal parties. '*The Namibians* elected in the elections in terms of Resolution 435 will draw up the constitution, *no one else*' Mr O'Linn emphasised.

He added that whatever the criticism one could level at the attitude of the General Assembly relating to Swapo, the General Assembly would not be in a position to influence the outcome of the election in favour of Swapo.

'The problem is that many of those crying out loudly and continuously about UNO prejudice, are afraid to face an election test in a relatively free and fair election, where the adult voters of Namibia will be the judges'.

Saying that internal parties were consulted on the implementation of the plan over the years (consultations which did not lead to any breakthroughs), Mr O'Linn added that 'now the transitional government wish Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 dead'.

'The best they have offered so far is a re-negotiation of Security Council Resolution 435 and an invitation to Swapo to join them in sharing the spoils

of government *without elections* and outside Resolution 435. This offer Swapo has naturally rejected', he said.

Regarding South Africa's precondition for implementation, he emphasised that it demanded prior agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and not prior withdrawal.

It was not impossible that the commitment demanded by South Africa could be obtained, he added.

'South Africa need not worry too much about the Cubans, because even though Resolution 435 of 1978 provides for a gradual troop withdrawal before elections, South Africa is entitled to keep a formidable deterrent force at or near the borders of South West Africa, Walvis Bay and Upington. South Africa need not have undue remorse about the fate of Unita because the USA with its Stinger missiles and other aid to Unita, can probably hold the balance of power in Angola until Cuban withdrawal'.

Saying that continuation of the present checkmate was not in the interests of Namibians or South Africa and the USA, he added that the August 1 deadline set by P W Botha 'had come and gone with no further breakthrough in sight'.

In summarising reasons for non-implementation of the settlement plan, he emphasised that South Africa accepted the settlement proposal; it also feared a white backlash at home; it needed Namibia as a 'shooting range' where its soldiers could train and weapons be put to the test.

To date, he said, South Africa had been able to co-opt blacks who were afraid of the Ovambo majority, and it still hoped that their appointees would gain credibility.

Western countries were unwilling to support 'radical action' against South Africa; the Reagan Administration had made Namibian independence an east-west issue; and the majority of Namibians had been unable so far to effectively resist the South African government, its proxies and strategies.

Mr O'Linn emphasised in conclusion that Resolution 435 was still 'the only realistic option' for Namibia and suggested the USA and South Africa should reconsider their policies in the letter and spirit of their obligations to Namibians in terms of the sacred trust of civilisation.

Suggesting that Swapo had offered to reassure South Africa on its concern for white citizens in Namibia should the Government agree to direct talks, Mr O'Linn proposed 'a small contact group .. of Namibians ...to undertake a genuine peace mission'.

Namibians, he said 'demand to know from the South African Government as well as the transitional government, the reasons for forcing Namibians to be and to remain a society under siege when the implementation of Resolution 435 of 1978 can avoid this catastrophe and introduce a new beginning built on sound foundations'.

Above all, he said, Namibians need an honourable peace in terms of the settlement plan.

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CSO: 3400/455

BRIEFS

VICTORY FOR FREEDOM SUMMIT--SWAPO has described the convening of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare as a victory for the forces of liberation and democracy throughout the world. A SWAPO official, comrade Theio-Ben, Gurirab noted that the international community is prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Frontline States and the liberation movements to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to end apartheid in racist South Africa. In an interview with the HERALD yesterday, he said SWAPO expects the summit to emerge with a program of action to consolidate and direct the international campaign to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. Comrade Gurirab, head of the international department of SWAPO urged nonmember states to increase their material and moral assistance to the liberation forces armed struggle against Pretoria and Zionism. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Aug 86 MB]

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CSO: 3400/457

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT SEEN

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 86 p 22

[First paragraph is TEMPO introduction]

[Text] Although there is still no prospect of surmounting the external deficit, the rising trend in Sao Tome and Principe's exports, combined with the gradual limiting of imports, makes it possible to foresee favorable development for the country's economy. The GDP should double by 1990.

Sao Tome and Principe's development plan for the period from 1986 to 1990 anticipates that in the last year of the plan, the country's exports will total 872.5 million dobras (the Sao Tomean currency), compared to imports valued at 1,516 million dobras.

The overall strategy in the plan is based on six vital goals: modernizing the economic apparatus by mobilizing foreign funds for the state sector; rehabilitating the capacity for production and innovation in state-owned enterprises; dynamizing labor relations by giving responsibility to the workers and managers in state-owned enterprises; mobilizing national savings; reducing geographic isolation; and setting in motion a vast tax and monetary reform.

According to the estimates in the plan, the tonnage of exported cocoa--cocoa being the main product sold by Sao Tome and Principe abroad--should rise by 55 percent during the period in question (12 percent annually), resulting in foreign exchange earnings of 609 million dobras in 1990.

In that same year, coffee sales abroad are to total 17 million dobras, while sales of copra and coconut should total 96 million dobras, and sales of fish should total 30.5 million dobras.

Earnings from tourism may also rise to 60 million dobras, considering that a new 100-bed hotel is in the process of completion and that Sao Tome and Principe intends to pay some attention to that sector.

Based on the combined effect of developments in exports (which are tending to rise) and imports (which are tending to decline), it is estimated that the GDP

will rise from 1,675 million dobras in 1986 to 2,126 million dobras in 1990, reflecting growth rates of 24 percent in 1987, 10 percent in 1988, 7 percent in 1989, and 4.6 percent in 1990.

Despite that favorable picture, Sao Tome and Principe's balance of payments will continue to show a large deficit, not only in the area of goods and services but also overall.

The deficit balance in goods and services will worsen in 1986 (-1,470 million dobras) because of the start of the investment program, but it will then decline and reach 644 million dobras in 1990 as a result of exports and the substitution provided by the investment program.

Service of the foreign debt is to range from $8,613 million in 1986 to $6,219 million in 1990, reflecting a ratio of debt service to export earnings of 66 percent in 1986 and 33 percent in 1990.

As a result, the overall deficit in the balance of payments should total 924 million dobras in 1990, of which 644 million dobras will be attributable to goods and services and 280 million dobras will be due to debt service.

To ensure that this development plan does not turn out like the previous one, which was only one-third fulfilled because, among other things, there was inadequate analysis of the market and of investment choices as well as a lack of coordination among technical departments, planning organizations, and domestic and foreign financial organizations, Sao Tomean authorities decided to establish a Ministry of Cooperation.

Its main task is to actively negotiate all foreign cooperation that goes beyond purely diplomatic relations. The objective of the ministry, which has two main directorates--one for bilateral cooperation and the other for multilateral cooperation--is therefore to establish dialogue with all partners for the purpose of increasing the volume of transfers while simultaneously improving their quality and effectiveness.

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CSO: 3442/283

BRIEFS

REGULAR AEROFLOT FLIGHTS--The Soviet airline AEROFLOT will open an office in Sao Tome and expects to begin regular flights between Moscow and the Sao Tomean capital, with stops in Belgrade and Tripoli, in January 1987. At first, the flights will be monthly or semimonthly, depending on circumstances. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 86 p 11] 11798

CSO: 3442/283

BRIEFS

OPERATORS WARNED AGAINST FRAUD--Kinshasa, 19 Aug (AFP)--Zairian Prime Minister [title as received] Kengo wa Dondo, who is currently on an inspection tour of the interior, said Monday in Lubumbashi, the southern province of Shaba, that "Shaba has become the international fraud center," the regional radio station of the Voice of Zaire, monitored in Kinshasa, reported on Tuesday. According to the radio, Kengo wa Dondo, who was addressing local economic operators whom he warned against this practice, asserted that this large-scale fraud in the region has deprived the government treasury of very huge sums of money. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 19 Aug 86 AB]

/9716
CSO: 3400/457

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST 'RACIST REGIME'

MB201941 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today's commentary is the TIMES OF ZAMBIA opinion:

When a nation or a party is waging a revolutionary struggle or war, it is always wise for the oppressed fighters to learn from the work of revolutionaries who succeeded where others failed. It is timely that we should remind Zambians, who are now engaged in a political and economic struggle against apartheid, what the former Chinese leader Mao Zedong told his countrymen during his guerrilla war against the reactionary forces. Mao told his colleagues: Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and fear no sacrifice. And his followers obeyed what came to be an instruction and won their fight against struggling for more than 20 years. [as heard]

During the Long March, Mao Zedong's followers sacrificed so much of their personal comfort that they even cooked their own belts when there was no meat or fish. There was no bacon and eggs for breakfast or chicken soup and t-bone steak for lunch or dinner. This is what Zambians should understand when our leaders call on them to brace for hard times ahead and devise means to counter South Africa's military and economic maneuvers to strangle Zambia.

President Kaunda advised the nation yesterday, when he opened the 5-day political seminar for senior army officers, that this is not the time to complain about petty issues. It is time to improve and make do with the little that we have. What this nation should be aware of is the fact that South Africa has already declared an economic war against Zambia and other Frontline States, and Zambians should accept the simple fact that while there is a war, whether military or economic, there is no paradise. We should accept the fact that when a country declares war on Zambia the people have no alternative but to fight unless, of course, they want to be slaves of the aggressor. This is the situation in which Zambia is today. We have to fight to survive.

It is encouraging to learn from the army commander, Lieutenant General Christon Tembo, that soldiers have been deployed in all strategic areas and that they are ready to contend the enemy. But the responsibility to defend the country rests on all Zambians. The whole nation should, therefore, help the army and the police to flush out agents of the enemy. This is the time when we should all be united and be prepared for the struggle against the racist regime.

/9716
CSO: 3400/462

PAPER CALLS EFFECTS OF RSA SANCTIONS 'EXAGGERATED'

MB250859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 24, SAPA--Predictions that the economies of the Frontline States will grind to a halt if sanctions were imposed on South Africa were exaggerated, reports ZIMBABWE NEWS, the official publication of the ruling ZANU (PF) party.

ZIANA quoted its August edition published today, where the magazine says a recent Canadian study suggested that the "catastrophy scenario is exaggerated," because South Africa has been imposing sanctions on its neighbours since 1978.

"If economic sanctions are already being applied by South Africa to its neighbours, what more can be done to damage Zimbabwe and other SADCC (Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference) countries?

"The worse case scenario, generally predicted by those who dislike sanctions on principle, and doubt their effectiveness, is a complete closure of border and economic collapse. A recent Canadian study suggests that the catastrophy scenario is exaggerated," says the magazine.

It says the actual total freight moved by rail in, out of and through Zimbabwe in 1983 was just over two million tons less than in 1984.

"About 500,000 tons moved by road, mostly with Malawi and South Africa, perhaps 30,000 tons by air.

"We recognise that the Frontline States are ready to make sacrifices, however painful, to end the oppression of the black majority in South Africa. For the Frontline States, this is a moral issue."

The magazine condemned South Africa for supporting bandits in the region, "starving the port of Maputo of cargo" and its direct military attacks on the Frontline states.

"For many years, five oil storage tanks at Gaborone built with German aid have stood unused because South Africa will never allow enough extra oil to pass into Botswana to fill them," said the magazine.

It praised Canada for taking a strong pro-sanctions stance and its aid to Frontline states. "In every Frontline State, Canada is seeking to demonstrate our support through development assistance," says the magazine.

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CSO: 3400/462

BRIEFS

RSA ECONOMIC AGGRESSION REPORTED--According to the latest issue of the ZIMBABWE NEWS, the official organ of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, the strategic location and potential natural resources of Zimbabwe and Mozambique have made them targets of aggression by racist South Africa. In an article entitled "Main Uses of Cooperation Between Zimbabwe and Mozambique," the magazine says imperialism, using racist South Africa, aims at paralyzing the natural resources of these countries. The article noted that Mozambique and Zimbabwe made sacrifices in pursuit of unity and prosperity and have gained the freedom to choose their destiny and escape from colonialism. It said the hard-won independence of these two countries is the most secure basis for the establishment of bilateral cooperation. On trade, the magazine urged the two countries to persue a high degree of bilateral cooperation through the maximum use of regional institutions such as the SADCC and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area.] [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Aug 86 MB]

DROUGHT AID FOR MATEBELELAND--Bulawayo. More than 140 000 people in the Matebeleland North province have started receiving drought relief from the Government and non-governmental organisations, the provincial administrator, Cde Zwelibanzi Mzilethi, said here yesterday. Cde Mzilethi said although large quantities of food aid would be needed, it was still difficult to quantify this as the screening exercise for potential recipients was not yet complete. Figures on this would be made known in two weeks time, he said. "The distribution of drought relief began sometime in March this year and we have had no serious problems so far. "Although the drought situation in our province is not as bad as in Matabeleland South, we have had crops in some of our districts destroyed by pests and elephants," Cde Mzilethi said.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 p 7] /13046

CSO: 3400/461a

ANGLICAN SYNOD ANNOUNCES OPPOSITION TO VIOLENCE

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Natal Synod of the Anglican Church, responding to recent allegations over its attitude to the use of violence to bring about change, yesterday announced its opposition to violence as a means of removing apartheid.

The synod, meeting in Pietermaritzburg, unanimously passed a motion to this effect.

The mover, diocesan secretary Mr Neville Greenham, referred specifically to criticism of the church contained in letters published by newspapers. He made no reference to accusations levelled at the church by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the violence issue.

The motion also recorded the synod's opposition to apartheid, "which is itself violence against the freedom of the individual in South Africa."

Referring to the letter writers, Mr Greenham said: "We don't know who they are and it is difficult to reply to anonymous writers. But since synod has followed so soon after the spate of comments, it might look strange to some people who are suspicious of the church if synod went by without saying anything about it."

He said various prominent people had written to the Press but he was not going to name any names. He felt the Devil was having a wonderful time at present, with Christians having a go at each other.

"References are made to the South African Council of Churches, to Diakonia and even the World Council of Churches asking why are we still members. Meantime those same critics don't worry about the fact that the Government of South Africa is still a member of the United Nations, which criticises apartheid and South Africa."

Mr Greenham said the time had come to make positive statements "about what we do believe in and not to be put off by this wrangling."

Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu came under fire from an Umzinto lay delegate, Mr Tom Archibald, during a debate on a motion concerning the church committing itself to preaching the Gospel to both its regular congregations and to those outside the church.

Mr Archibald said Bishop Tutu travelled around the world making calls for sanctions and disinvestment.

"I believe that call to be unchristian because what will flow from sanctions and disinvestment is added misery, added hunger and less jobs. This will cause added violence.

"People are leaving the church and are withholding their finances because of this."

Mr Archibald believed this was the root cause of the church's trouble and caused the spate of letters in the papers as well as the comments the Press were printing about the church.

Another speaker said the call for sanctions had been referred to as unchristian but it resulted from an unchristian situation.

The synod passed a motion "giving thanks to God for the alleviation of hardships brought about by the removal of the pass laws and calling on the State President to remove from the statute book as soon as possible the Group Areas Act, which is an integral part of the pass laws system."

A motion suggesting that a second diocese be created from the present Natal diocese was defeated after lengthy discussion. So too was a proposal for a second Bishop Suffragan to be elected for the diocese. Time ran out before a third proposal — that a commission be appointed to investigate the creation of three dioceses out of the present one — could be considered.

The Rev Reg Morgan, of Woodlands, Durban, speaking for the appointment of an extra Bishop Suffragan, said: "Our two bishops (Bishop Nuttall and Suffragan Bishop Alfred Mkhize), for whatever reason, are overworked and are finding it difficult to lead the diocese as they would like to lead it."

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CSO: 3400/460

RELIGIOUS OBJECTION HEAD ADDRESSES CAPE FORUM

MB251104 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 24, SAPA--Mr Justice J.W. Edeling, Chairman of the Board of Religious Objection, told a gathering in Kenilworth that his board had heard a total of 936 applications in the three years of its existence, while 123 applications were withdrawn.

About 100 people attended the forum on religious objection, organised by St John's Parish Social Responsibility Committee, at Kenilworth, yesterday afternoon.

The board had been set up to determine in which categories individual religious conscientious objectors to military service would be placed, Mr Justice Edeling, a former Supreme Court judge, told the audience.

Legislation made provision for three types of religious objectors, he said: non-combatants, non-uniform-wearers, and non-militarists.

To qualify as religious objectors, all of these had to believe in "a Godhead" who expressly forbade them to go to any war, rather than leaving it up to their own conscience, he said.

Only 15 objectors had thus far had their applications refused, the former judge said.

"Yet 123 withdrew their applications when they heard what it was all about," he said.

Those in the third category had to do one-and-a-half times the length of their service all at once, the judge said, but if they objected later in life, they had to do a minimum of 18 days service with the department of manpower each time their unit was called up, even if only for a day.

The judge said that if the government catered for moral and political objections as well as religious ones, it would have to establish an expensive professional army. This would be the case even if objectors had to serve for longer periods than military servicemen.

Mr Ivan Toms, a conscientious objector who spoke at the meeting, said Christians should be called on to justify why they should go to war, rather than why they should not.

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CSO: 3400/468

GOVERNMENT POLICY SAID FAILING TO COPE WITH REALITIES

MB251312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Aug 25, SAPA--Government policies had failed to cope with the realities of an industrialising, multi-racial economy and society, Mr J.H. Steyn, Executive Chairman of the Urban Foundation, said tonight. In an address to the Urban Foundation's annual regional report-back meeting in Bloemfontein, Mr Steyn said that for reform to be effective it had to be accompanied by development policies that offered "products that dynamically affect the lives of people through participatory projects and programmes." He said those committed to a more just and democratic society in South African faced three options: They could support violent change, they could cling to the policies of the past and attempt to maintain the status quo, or they could promote a "planned and rapid process of change."

Mr Steyn said the Urban Foundation was very clear as to where it stood. It believed that rapid, purposeful reform was the only way that this society will achieve the kind of transformation necessary to restore real and lasting peace in South Africa. The Urban Foundation, however, totally rejected the idea that the end justifies the means. The way in which people conducted their lives, engages in political activity and established inter-racial allegiances today will influence the kind of society to which South Africa was moving.

"We believe that the manner in which South Africa does change, the kinds of experience of emerging leaders, the levels of developmental activity, the state of the economy and the values upheld in the process of transition will greatly affect the nature of the future society and the degree of conflict that may accompany its formation," he said in remarks prepared for delivery.

Mr Steyn said reform was a word that had become widely discredited, not because the concept was invalid, but because it had been misused. "Fundamental reform can have transformative consequences as great as those of any bloody revolution, but without the appalling cost or incalculable risk. If accompanied by developmental activity seen to deliver products that dynamically affects the lives of people through participatory projects and programmes, the process can demonstrate the integrity of its purpose and thus sustain its momentum," he said.

Mr Steyn said the government had committed itself to a process of reform that has resulted in three positive changes in the last six months--the repeal of

influx control, the granting of freehold title in urban areas to blacks and the granting of South African citizenship to some blacks. But these had been overshadowed by mounting economic recession and intensified political violence that culminated in a resumption of the state of emergency, growing international pressure and resurgent right-wing extremism.

Mr Steyn said many whites feared the multi-racial composition of South Africa. But for his this was a unique opportunity that had been unused for too long because of prejudice and fear. "The writing is not on the wall for South Africa. It is on the wall for apartheid and white domination of our political system. We have been given another chance to write something meaningful.... we have the chance to prove that people of different racial groups can live together in peace with each other. May it never be said about us when our history is written, that this generation was known for lost and unused opportunities," he said.

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CSO: 3400/468

EGLIN ADDRESSES PFP EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

MB241049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 24, SAPA--The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] was in better shape and was better equipped to play a vital role in the politics of the country than it had been at any time since the old Progressive Party was formed in 1959, the party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said at the weekend.

Addressing the Federal Council of the PFP, Mr Eglin said the party had demonstrated by its actions the vital role which a vigorous, determined and concerned parliamentary opposition could play in a troubled South Africa.

The management team has been overhauled and strengthened, and the party's strategy had been analysed and defined.

Mr Eglin described the National Party [NP] Federal Congress as "Utterly distressing" and said the party's leadership had swung sharply to the right.

In addition, its poor performance in last week's censure debate showed that the government has lost its thrust, its cohesion and its direction.

It was obvious that the NP had no plans for the present and no vision for the future.

The PFP had both the plans and the vision and it was up to the party to present them with greater skill and vigour than in the past, Mr Eglin said.

With the National Party more and more divided and the voting public more concerned, the PFP had to be more than purely a catalyst for change.

The party had to provide a rallying point for all voters who wanted to see a peaceful and apartheid-free South Africa.

The work done by the party in the past seven months would prove to be of vital value.

The level of the party's bridge-building activities had to be stepped up so that, in due course, it could be an important and integral part of a non-racial government of the South Africa of the future.

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CSO: 3400/468

PFP DRIVE FOR MORE DELEGATES UNDER WAY

MB250938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 24, SAPA--The Progressive Federal Party is to launch a campaign over the coming months with the aim of doubling its seat in Parliament, in the next general election. The announcement was made after the party's Federal Council meeting in Cape Town today.

The chairman of the Federal Council, Mr Ken Andrew, said the ultimate aim was to attract enough members to the party to generate a large number of defections from the National Party. A number of prominent Nationalists had expressed an interest in the PFP but would not join the party unless it became clear that it was big enough to be an alternative government.

Mr Andrew announced a new national strategy for the party with the aim of thrusting for power. A campaign was to be launched to bring about a non-racial local government and the party had decided it would not co-operate with the establishment of Regional Services Councils, and would do everything in its power to force the government to think again.

Mr Andrew said he believed that there was a real chance for the PFP to become the government, adding research showed that hundreds of thousands of white voters supported the basic attitudes of the PFP but had not joined the party. This he ascribed to a communication gap.

"Even if half of them could be persuaded to support the PFP we could double our number of seats on Parliament."

In the short term it was unlikely that any National Party MPs would defect to the PFP, but the PFP would become increasingly attractive to the Nationalists. Several hundred thousand rand had been earmarked for the campaign and it was hoped that it would be on-stream by the first quarter of next year.

Asked if he believed that a general election was imminent, Mr Andrew said the party leadership did not believe there would be an election within the next "couple of months." However, it was recognised the final decision rested with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. The party would move into a pre-election phase, gearing up for an election, but would not go on a full election footing.

Mr Andrew said the PFP did not see the Conservative Party as an electoral danger. However, they were a danger in the civil service and, in some cases, in the security forces. It was "highly unlikely" that the CP would become the official opposition after the next general election. There were no facts to support it.

Mr Andrew said the PFP national fund had reached about 75 per cent of its target of R10 million.

The PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said at the press conference that the CP/HNP [Reformed National Party] would start an election campaign on an earned electoral basis of three nominated MPs. The others had been borrowed from the National Party.

The federal congress of the National Party had done nothing to strengthen cohesion in the party. We believe the NP is more ideologically divided than it was before the recent federal congress," he said.

Comparing the position of the PFP with the NP, he said the PFP had great potential for growth, whereas the NP had great potential for fragmentation. "The National Party has stuck together not because of the ideological compatibility but because it is in power at the moment."

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CSO: 3400/468

PFP'S EGLIN DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

MB221005 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 22 Aug 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] Later today, the South African parliament is to hold a full-scale debate on the state of the nation--its first chance to do so since the emergency was proclaimed in June. The main white opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party or PFP, is calling on the Botha cabinet to resign, accusing it of ineffectiveness at many levels, singling out the economy, the emergency, and the stringent security laws. This debate comes at a time when the emergency laws are coming in for rigorous and sometimes successful legal attack, but with most white voters apparently backing President Botha and with the ruling National Party holding an enormous parliamentary majority, what is the point of the opposition motion? Our special correspondent in Cape Town, Tim Llewellyn, put that question to the leader of the PFP, Colin Eglin.

[Begin recording] [Eglin] Parliament adjourned 2 months ago and since then there have been a whole range of traumatic events which are going to affect the lives of all South Africans. It will be farcial for parliament to reassemble and carry on with its normal business as though nothing had happened, and so, the opposition has taken the initiative, we have managed to get the government to agree to set time aside, and we are going to use this one afternoon's debate to review the situation, to highlight the issues that have taken place and, from our point of view, both to expose the government in the field of policy of management and to present our alternatives.

[Llewellyn] What is your reading of President Botha's federal congress last week, his two speeches, and the general attitude of the National Party at the moment?

[Eglin] When one read his earlier speeches, as you know, we interpreted it too generously. We thought he was going to move much farther, but, as I see, the character of his speech and the decisions of the congress, it is a return to orthodox Nationalist Party thinking--no risks being taken, perhaps few more reforms, changes in the social economic field, but when it comes to the crunch issue and that is the issue of political rights and political power, it is back to the old mode of nationalist thinking.

[Llewellyn] If by some biazarre circumstances the PFP were magically put into power tomorrow, what would be the basis of your program for setting South Africa to rights?

[Eglin] Well, there are three [as heard] key areas. First is that all statutory legislature of apartheid must go. The second one deals with the issue of political power and the structures through which they are exercised. We don't believe that this parliament or a white party can do this unilaterally.

[Llewellyn] And would that include members of the African National Congress?

[Eglin] We would hope that it would include members of the ANC. We believe that Mr Mandela should be released so that he could participate. We believe that organisations like the ANC, while we differ with them in many respects, nevertheless represent an important body of black opinion in South Africa. We think they should be unbanned and be invited to take part in the normal processes of democracy in this country.

[Llewellyn] In the short term or immediate term, what is your own party political strategy. You have gone from being one lone voice in the parliament to 26 members now. You are the official opposition. What is the next stage for the PFP?

[Eglin] We believe that whether the Nationalists like it or not, the South African Government is not going to uniracial for many years to come. So, we set our sights 5 years down the track as being an integral part of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa. Now, in order to achieve that, the first thing is to get some immediate electoral support amongst white voters and we believe that by growing sufficiently, by the time the next election takes place, the new, growing, and stronger Progressive Federal Party can act as a catalyst which will help to bring about the breaking up of the Nationalist Party as it exists today, but at the same time, it would be quite futile of us to try to gain white votes at the risk of losing credibility amongst blacks. In due course, credibility and support amongst blacks is going to be as important if not more important as credibility and support amongst whites. [end recording]

/9716
CSO: 3400/468

PFP CALLS FOR PROBE OF CROSSROADS, KTC VIOLENCE

MB251145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, August 25, SAPA--The PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee (UMAC) has called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the destruction of Crossroads and KTC earlier this year.

In a report released at a press briefing here today UMAC said no attempt had been made by the state to stop the violence there and no one had been arrested or prosecuted in connection with any acts of violence or arson during this period.

It also said no "significant" arrangements were made by the state for any form of relief for the displaced people.

While an estimated 70,000 people had been left homeless, only some 5,600 had accepted accommodation in tents at Khayelitsha.

The remainder were living in churches, halls and backyards.

It was "virtually impossible" to begin to account for the refugees.

"The sheer magnitude of the numbers of displaced persons makes it impossible for relief agencies to establish their whereabouts."

Khayelitsha was "obviously not a viable alternative" at present as facilities would not be available there for another six or seven months.

The report said that by August 13 the Red Cross, St John Ambulance and Shawco had spent a total of R998,000 on relief for the refugees.

Scores of smaller organisations had also been involved, spending at least R300,000 to $400,000.

Their funds were running low, and all felt a decision on continued relief would have to be made soon as resources were being rapidly exhausted.

The state, said the report, had a direct responsibility to its citizens in a disaster of "such monumental proportions."

It was clear that it had made "no attempt whatever" to become involved in "the human dimensions" of the displaced people.

"In fact the opposite seems to have occurred namely in harassment of relief centres and no provision of alternative accommodation."

The state should immediately make "adequate resources" available for relief in the form of housing, clothing and food.

It should also recompense the major relief organisations for the money they had already spent.

The people displaced in the fighting should be given help" to obtain compensation from the guilty parties through legal channels" and their representatives should be allowed to be involved in the redevelopment of the devastated areas.

UMAC member and PFP candidate in the parliamentary by-election in Claremont Mr Jan van Eck said at today's briefing that the state had "done nothing and is still doing nothing."

The budget of the Bureau for Informations pop song for peace was about the amount the relief organisations had spent on Crossroads and KTC.

The refugees knew that the fighting was planned and orchestrated to get rid of them, and this was part of the reason they were resisting a move to Khayelitsha.

"The bitterness of district six is still with us today," he said. "How long will the bitterness of Crossroads and KTC stay?"

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CSO: 3400/468

WHITES FAVOR END OF INFLUX CONTROL

MB221040 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 22, SAPA--The recent scrapping of the influx control laws would be of benefit to South Africa, two out of three urban whites said, but it was the government's responsibility to satisfy the expected surge in the demand for jobs.

These are the findings of a recent Markinor Gallup poll, conducted by the Markinor Research Group among 1000 white adults in the main metropolitan areas.

The survey found that 58 per cent of Afrikaners and 79 per cent of English-speakers believed the abolition of influx control was good for South Africa.

Only 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively believed the move would actually harm the country.

Support for the abolition of influx control was greatest among the more affluent and the better educated.

It ranges from 79 per cent for those with a household monthly income of more than R3500, to 59 per cent for those earning less than R1250.

Eighty-two per cent of university graduates believed the scrapping of influx control would benefit the country, compared with 70 per cent of those with Standard 9 or 10, and 54 per cent of those with Standard 8 or below.

As a result of this change in legislation, a great many rural blacks are expected to move to the cities in search of jobs--jobs which at present do not exist. Urban whites differ widely in their opinions as to where the responsibility for job creation lies, and most mentioned more than one option.

Some 67 per cent say the responsibility rests on government, 52 per cent believe the task is up to business organisations, 46 per cent say its up to the blacks themselves, while 17 per cent look to foreign governments to take up the challenge.

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CSO: 3400/468

INA PERLMAN SAYS COUNTRY FACES 'ETHIOPIA-LIKE' SITUATION

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 19 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by Graham Spence]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa faces an "Ethiopia-type" catastrophe with more than 1½ million people starving, say welfare workers.

And hundreds of thousands of children, stunted mentally and physically from acute protein deficiency and unlikely to ever be economically productive, would form a significant section of the next generation.

These facts have been released by the national crisis aid organisation, Operation Hunger.

And Mrs Ina Perlman, the executive director of the organisation, painted a scary scenario of wide-scale despair and starvation.

Welfare organisations are often the only barriers left against massive starvation.

If they do collapse through rising costs, entire peasant communities in the most depressed areas of KwaZulu, KaNgwane and Lebowa could starve to death.

Despite widespread relief schemes, in some rural clinics up to 24 malnutrition cases are being treated every day.

Welfare workers say one hospital in Lebowa near Pietersburg averages 60 hunger-related deaths a month. And it's not only limited to the rural districts — or to blacks.

Emergency feeding schemes are also now being extended to white urban areas.

On the West Rand, Operation Hunger is supporting 300 starving white families.

But Operation Hunger — the lifeline to almost a million people — is extended to the hilt with barely enough funds for three more months.

Urgent appeals from starving communities are pouring daily, and officials believe the situation is going to worsen.

"One has to see the desperation in these areas to realise the stark horror of reality in this country," said Mrs Perlman.

"In the 'best' areas which we are working, we are being asked for 50 percent increases in basic foodstuffs. In our worst, it is 100 percent. The situation is totally out of control."

Operation Hunger had 957 000 desperate people on their books, and, said Mrs Perlman, they should be providing for another 50 000.

Other community feeding schemes were providing for a further 600 000 people — which meant that more than 1 500 000 South African and homeland residents were almost totally reliant on welfare.

Most of the victims were under the age of 10, and many schemes, such as the Red Cross which was particularly active in KwaZulu, concentrated only on children.

Mrs Perlman said that by the end of March next year they would need an extra R9,5 million to keep operating effectively.

But she said the situation might not be as bleak as it appeared.

They had several fund raising plans in the pipeline like a Gold Rush competition, expected to boost their coffers.

Also, the American Government agency US Aid had pledged relief on a 3:1 basis. For every three rands Operation Hunger raised, US Aid would donate one, which hopefully would ease -- if only temporarily -- the current finacial crisis.

Obviously sanctions would have a big effect on hungry communities -- and, ominously, also the welfare organisations assisting them.

Another problem, said Mrs Perlman, was the rapid mechanisation of agriculture which had massively cut back seasonal labour schemes — the lifeblood of many black susbsistence communities.

Operation Hunger was firstly a self-helf organisation and not only a crisis feeding scheme.

Looking at famine problems elsewhere in Africa where food donations alone were at best a short-term solution, much of their funds were ploughed back into providing agricultural equipment and technical know-how.

The emphasis was on self-sufficiency with Operation Hunger officials working both in advisory roles and side-by-side with needy communities.

However, the establishment of community self-help schemes was costing the organisation R100 000 a month, and with funds drying up rapidly, officials said they needed a further R2 million to complete their present projects.

Meals were budgeted at 6c a portion, served once a day, said Mrs Perlman.

They consisted of a cup of high-protein soup and mealie-meal. Milk powder, once the staple subsistence diet, was now too expensive.

But the most alarming aspects of all were the long-term social and psychological effects. As most of the victims were young children in critical stages of development, the situation was particularly disconcerting.

"Children are a country's wealth," said Mrs Perlman. "Yet we have on our doorstep hundreds of thousands that will be irreparably stunted through malnutrition. In an economic sense, they will be misfits, suitable only for menial tasks that are now being rapidly mechanised."

However, Operation Hunger had been most heartened by the "touching" response they had had, said Mrs Perlman.

"We've had donations from people out of work, saying although they are in dire straits, there are others worse off than they are. South Africans are realising what hardship is all about."

But this was not true of the commercial and industrial sectors, where donations had been dwindling alarmingly.

"My biggest nightmare is if it ever comes to the stage where we have to say to these desperate people, we can't help them anymore.

"To have raised their hopes, and then bring them crashing down is the worst thing that can be done to them."

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CAPE TOWN COUNCIL PROPOSES LOW-COST JOB CREATION

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Aug 86 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN needs to provide 133 new jobs each working day just to keep unemployment at its present level, according to a report from the City Council on low-cost job creation.

And unless the regional economy is restructured to make it more labour-intensive, the cost of creating these jobs could be as high as R2,5-billion a year.

The report, prepared in response to the President's Council's request for submissions on employment creation, calls for a broadly-based strategy, involving the State, local government and the business sector, to combat growing unemployment and create work as cheaply as possible.

Among the recommendations are:

● That the government provide tax incentives for labour-intensive industries, for companies employing school-leavers and for companies offering apprenticeships and training to employees.

● That "economically restrictive" laws like the Group Areas Act and the Aliens Act be reviewed.

● That the stringent controls and high standards imposed on small businesses be eased.

● That the government commit itself to a non-racial education policy which would encourage the development of marketable business and technical skills.

● That local and central government spend money on labour-intensive public works, and award contracts on the basis of the number of jobs they would provide rather than tender price alone.

The report says the creation of more jobs at a reasonable cost requires a "radical philosophic shift by both the private and public sectors so as to accord priority to the employment of more people and less capital in the form of fewer machines and less expensive buildings".

The aim should be to reduce the cost of creating each job to the average annual salary of an industrial worker — less than R10 000 a year.

The report warns that unemployed and labour organizations should be involved from the outset in formulating a job-creation strategy and any scheme which would undercut the pay and working conditions negotiated by unions for their members should be avoided.

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BLACK ENROLLMENT AT UDW INCREASING

Durban POST NATAL in English 20-23 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Quraish Patel]

[Text]

WITHIN the next decade African students at the University of Durban-Westville may outnumber Indian students, according to projections of enrolment figures.

African students number just under 10 percent of the total enrolment of 6 035 at UDW for this year and their numbers are expected to increase as more and more Indian students are drawn to the University of Natal.

The projection is also based on figures at the University of Natal's medical school which was once predominantly African but now has more Indian students.

Although UDW deputy rector, Professor Tom Bennett, could not confirm the projection, he said since race was not the real criterion for admission, the university accepted any student who met the admission requirement.

"We are moving closer to the ideal. Students of all races must be able to choose which university they wish to attend," he said.

The student enrolment determined the subsidies from the Government. Hence, more students mean more money.

With tough competition from the University of Natal campuses in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, Durban-Westville has the advantage of offering cheaper fees for its courses.

"But cheaper fees do not mean a lower standard of education," said Professor Bennett. "It is for historical reasons — mainly the large Government sponsorship — that we are able to offer cheaper course fees."

As far as African students are concerned, Durban-Westville makes good sense. It claims an education equivalent to that offered by the University of Natal but undercuts the high fees.

Professor Bennett said black matriculants were increasing every year and there was now a large untapped reservoir of Africans wishing to attend university.

Stressing that it was the university's policy to recruit students of all races, he said no special attention was given to recruiting African students.

"What happens is that we contact schools and it all depends on how accessible a school is. It's obvious we can contact more Indian schools because they are more accessible."

According to figures from the University of Natal's Howard College campus, 482 African students out of a total population of about 6 000 students enrolled in 1985.

This is only about one percent more than the number of African students at the University of Durban-Westville where there are 436 out of a total of 6 035.

Another reason for the increase of African students at Durban-Westville is its open hostels policy.

Professor Bennett said the university had obtained a blanket permit allowing non-Indians residence at the hostels.

Moreover, the university's proximity to the city centre coupled with its lower fees is therefore expected to draw more from the reservoir of African matriculants than the University of Natal.

It is also believed that African students from KwaMashu, Clermont and Lamontville prefer to attend Durban-Westville instead of distant Zululand University.

Indian student enrolment at the University of Natal increased from 632 (Howard College) in 1985 to 720 this year. This means that 100 more Indian students decided against attending Durban-Westville.

To hold its enrolment (from 6 424 in 1985 down to 6 035 this year) and its subsidy, Durban-Westville would probably accept even more African students next year if the pattern was to continue.

In contrast, total enrolment figures at the University of Natal increased by about 400 in 1985, and five percent this year.

For these reasons, white students would also not be turned away from UDW. In fact, the department

of optometry there — the only one in Natal — has more white than Indian students. Without the white students, the department may not be able to get its present subsidy.

A steady increase in the number of bursaries available to African students means that more will be able to get a university education.

The Government subsidy system appears to be the cause most likely to alter the entire character of the former "Indians only campus".

When students' race is disregarded as universities compete for the same market of matriculants, sometimes to maintain past figures just to avoid cutting staff, then even the Government won't be able to reverse the trend.

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RADIO COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS, LUANDA SUMMIT

MB260838 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Station Commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] The southern African mountain kingdom of Lesotho receives 70 percent of her budget funds directly from South Africa in the form of customs receipts. Wages earned by citizens of Lesotho working in South Africa finance 79 percent of the kingdom's imports, are the largest source of receipts in Lesotho's balance of payments, and constitute 50 percent of the country's gross national product.

That, in a nutshell, is what Lesotho stands to lose were she to take part in sanctions against South Africa, and that is why SADCC, of which Lesotho is a member, was unable to reach agreement at production of sanctions against South Africa.

Nor is Lesotho alone in opposing sanctions because of the economic disaster she would face if all financial, economic, and transport ties with South Africa were to be cut off. To a lesser but still significant extent, Botswana and Swaziland are reliant on the South African connection for keeping their economies afloat.

It is these and other realities that were on the table as the main item at the Luanda conference. The emotional rhetoric and fist-shaking at the Western world in which President Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe were indulging less than a month ago at the Commonwealth minisummit has faded.

But even as the harsh facts struck home in Luanda last weekend, political dogma was still in evidence. The conference itself was not prepared to commit itself to sanctions, but was perfectly prepared to demand that others--such as the Commonwealth--should impose sanctions against South Africa.

Behind this type of thinking, of course, is the belief that if sanctions were implemented, the Commonwealth and the West would owe it to Zambia, Zimbabwe, and others to bail them out with massively expensive airlifts and equally massively expensive projects to build new railways and port facilities.

Such hopes, however, are as unrealistic as the political rhetoric to which Messrs Kaunda and Mugabe are adicted.

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RADIO PRAISES HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY CALL FOR DIALOGUE

MB270747 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Station Commentary: "The Ivory Coast's Call for Dialogue with South Africa"]

[Text] The renewed call for dialogue between Africa and South Africa by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast is one which now, more than ever, needs to be carefully considered by continent's leaders. The 80-year-old president, whom many Western diplomats refer to as The Grand Old Man of Africa, restated his appeal for dialogue with Pretoria in a television program.

He asked for understanding of President P.W. Botha's position, and for dialogue with him. I know Mr Botha, he said, and I can say that he is one of the most moderate white leaders in South Africa. He also has problems with his own party, with the blacks of South Africa, and with his Soviet-influenced neighbors.

Now, 15 years later, he has shown his consistency and renewed the call. Denouncing what he said was the widespread hypocrisy of economic sanctions against South Africa, President Houphouet-Boigny posed these questions: What would be the extent of such sanctions, or their nature? Who would implement them? Who would supervise them? Who would deprive themselves of the rare metals of South Africa? And who would be the real victims?

He predicted that economic sanctions would be as ineffective as various other sanctions imposed against South Africa by the international community. If anyone was going to suffer, however, it would be South Africa's blacks and those of neighboring states in the southern African region.

President Houphouet-Boigny has always maintained that there are two ways to settle differences: dialogue or war. If dialogue fails, he says, there is war. But when the war is over, it has to be followed up by dialogue. The need, therefore, is to talk, to negotiate, and to talk again.

This is a philosophy South Africa subscribes to, and has demonstrated not only with regard to its internal problems, but also in its relations with its neighbors.

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BRIEFS

EMPLOYEES OPPOSE LEGISLATION--The South African Municipal Employees' Association has protested strongly in Pretoria against legislation which goes against the principles of free competition and which restricts trade union rights. The association has unanimously accepted a proposal that it will fight for its right to compete, and will not allow certain departments to interfere in its affairs. The president of the association, Mr Attie Niewoudt, says that since 1983 new legislation has been introduced which affects labor relations and lays down regulations restricting members' rights. The legislation is the payment of Town Clerks' Act and the Dismantling of Development Boards Act. Mr Niewoudt said discussions will be held with the minister concerned for the removal of these restrictions. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 86 MB]

INDIAN RENT CONTROL BOARD REINSTATEMENT--Cape Town Aug 24 SAPA--A slip up in rent control in Indian areas is being rectified by the House of Delegates "as a matter of urgency." The minister of housing, local government and agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said today in a statement released in Cape Town that there was "unfortunately a certain amount of confusion" in rent control in Indian areas. This had come about as the administration of the Rent Control Act in respect of whites had been assigned to the administration of the House of Assembly. Rent control for Indians and coloureds, however, remained a "general affair" under the control of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs. "The former administration changed its areas of rent control boards which resulted in the demise of rent boards in respect of Indians and coloured. "This is now receiving the urgent attention of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and it is expected that the department will proclaim new rent boards, and new areas for Indians and coloureds within the next two weeks," he said.

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SATS ACCUSED OF TARIFF WAR ON FRONTLINE STATES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Aug 86 p 9

[Text]

The iron grip of the South African Transport Services (SATS) on South Africa's neighbours has come under fire with accusations of a "tariff war" against Maputo.

The SATS is also accused of being part of Pretoria's policy of making the Frontline states even more dependent on South Africa's ports.

In Johannesburg an African affairs expert accused the SATS of "being told by Pretoria" how it should operate its transport network "to the North".

The SATS's Chief Director Commercial Mr Koos Meyer yesterday hotly denied these accusations. "We even go so far as to supply Maputo with the name, telex and telephone number of any firm, be it in Zaire or Zambia or Malawi, we sign a contract with, as well as the special tariff charged."

A senior research officer at the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Bryan Bench, however, says the SATS is waging what could be called a "tariff war" against Maputo.

He is backed by Mr Francisco Diniz, director of Maputo harbour, who accuses South Africa of "commercial aggression" against Mozambique. According to Mr Diniz the SATS's lower tariffs are politically motivated and also harm the port of Beira.

The example of coffee exports is cited. Mr Diniz says the SATS's tariffs make it cheaper to ship a container of coffee from Mutare to Durban, nearly 2 000 km away, than to send it 300 km to Beira.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR POOR UNDERWAY IN CISKEI

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 9 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text]

WHEN it comes to social responsibility there is one Uitenhage company that puts its money — and its drawing boards, scaffolding, spirit levels, trowels and any other building essentials — where its mouth is.

Five weeks ago 10 staff members from Borg-Warner were taken off the production line and started building a house at the company's premises in the Uitenhage industrial area.

When they complete the four-roomed building in two weeks' time they will have enough skills to tackle the real thing — their own houses in Kwanobuhle.

In an interview this week the personnel manager, Mr Etienne Schutte, said the 10 men were on full pay while they built the house at the company's premises under the supervision of a training office. from Emthonjeni In-service Training Centre in Port Elizabeth.

In the process they would acquire all the necessary masonry and carpentry skills to build their own homes.

The training scheme was the company's way of trying to relieve the chronic housing shortage faced by its staff. There had been an enthusiastic response from staff members and it was expected that, once the first houses had been completed, more and more of the 500-strong staff would want to get involved.

Temporary staff had been hired to take the place of the workers on the line for the duration of the seven-week training course. The company provided all the tools and materials and also paid for the instructor from Emthonjeni.

The 10 workers had bought adjoining plots in Kwanobuhle and the company would provide them with materials to build their houses. Once completed the owners would bond their houses with a building society.

Mr Schutte said the workers had decided to call their area in Kwanobuhle Extension 4 "Borgville".

The first group of workers had decided they would build their houses as a team in their free time over weekends. The company's own mason-carpenter and the Emthonjeni instructor would check that the work was up to standard.

The workers had a choice of four house types ranging in size from a 56-square-metre, two-bedroomed house costing R8 952 to a 91-square-metre, three-bedroomed costing R8 895. The houses had been designed by a company draughtsman.

If the houses were built by contractors they would probably cost twice as much as self-built houses. In addition, people who had built their own homes tended to take enormous pride in them.

The only part of the houses that would not be built on site was a precast concrete corner column.

The instructor, Mr George Holtman, of Emthonjeni, said the use of the column reduced the construction of the corners from days of painstaking work with a level, to a single hour for all the corners.

He said the men he had been training were very keen on the work and he was confident that they would be able to build their own homes. "They've done very well for people who knew nothing about building, not even how to hold a trowel, five weeks ago."

The second group was already champing at the bit to start their training. The house at the Borg-Warner factory which is the smallest of the four types will be furnished and used as a show house.

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EXPLORATORY DRILLING FOR OIL AT COLCHESTER ANNOUNCED

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Denise Boutall]

[Text] **EXPLORATORY drilling in what could be South Africa's first on-shore oil field at Colchester, near Port Elizabeth, could start in March next year.**

Speaking from Johannesburg today, the technical director of the Johannesburg Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd, Mr A G Netto, said the second phase of seismic tests would start within a few months and drilling would probably start by March, 1987.

He confirmed the reserves in the area had been estimated at 90 million barrels, but discounted reports that this would make South Africa self-sufficient as far as its energy needs were concerned.

Mr Netto said Energy Resources, a company within the group, held the oil prospecting concession in an area of 20 000 square kilometres to the east of Port Elizabeth, where the most promising oil finds were made by Soekor in the 1960's.

For the last six years, consultants had examined geological and petrological data provided by Soekor.

"Using more up to date methods of seismic interpretation and experience in oil fields in the Sinai peninsula, a firm of Israeli consultants believe there are a number of potential oil traps in the area which had been missed in earlier drilling.

"This has resulted in optimism that the area has good potential," Mr Netto said.

The company was mobilising its resources to undertake the second phase of seismic work to confirm the target areas, before starting to drill.

Until drilling began, it was impossible to estimate how long it would take to bring a field in production.

He said Johannesburg Mining and Finance Corporation was preparing to spend R10 million on the expleration of the field.

The group's chairman, Mr J M R Berardo, was convinced the country had oil and that it would only be found if determined exploration continued, said Mr Netto.

● In Cape Town, the senior public affairs spokesman for the State-backed oil exploration organisation, Soekor, Mr Mike Leibbrandt, reiterated today the corporation had no comment on reports about a possible inland oilfield near Port Elizabeth.

"It is our policy not to comment on the doings of a concession company," he said.

Another oil industry source — who did not want to be named — said it had to be borne in mind that the "whole matter is of necessity at this stage very much speculative".

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SOUTHERN CAPE DISTRICTS IN GRIP OF DROUGHT

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 9 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Mark Stansfield]

[Text] **THE Eerste River burst its banks this week, most dams are overflowing and the veld has never been greener in the Peninsula and Boland — yet only 180km east of this Eden parts of the Southern Cape are experiencing their worst drought this century.**

Already many districts have been granted Phase 1 drought relief programmes by the Department of Agriculture, cattle and sheep fodder have been railed in and although water restrictions are not in force the Department of Water Affairs has recommended that consumption be cut to 60 percent in some areas and irrigation schemes be halted.

Relief aid

Soon at least two districts will have Phase 2 aid.

In the words of one Riverdale farmer:

"My children don't know what real rain looks and feels like anymore."

A Department of Agriculture spokesman, Mr Johan Bloemerus, said Phase 1 aid had been granted to the Swellendam, Heidelberg and Riversdale districts.

Bredasdorp, Aberdeen, Mossel Bay, George and Knysna are awaiting the outcome of their applications, while Heidelberg and Riversdale have applied for Phase 2.

Phase 1 aid applied for by farmers entitles them to a 75 percent transport rebate on fodder for their starving herds — provided they use the South African Transport Services, he said.

"Approved farmers are also entitled to a total loan of R4 500. The farmer must pass a means test to qualify for this type of aid," Mr Bloemerus said.

Phase 2 is the same as Phase 1, except that the total loan of R4 500 is subsidised by 50 percent, he said.

Restrictions

Riversdale assistant Town Clerk Mr B Saaiman said the drought had not affected residents.

"We do not have water restrictions because the Department of Water Affairs said there is enough water in the Clanwilliam dams but they have advised us to limit consumption to 60 percent by cutting irrigation schemes," he added.

Mr C J Linde of De Fontein Farm, Riversdale, said: "It differs from district to district as far as water is concerned."

"But when it comes to grazing I think we're all aground in the same boat."

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